The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 307.

FIRST EDITION.

TRADE CENTRES IN COLORADO.

This important territory, which, in July next, will take its place among the States of this Union, is divided naturally into two almost equal parts. The northern division is drained on this side of the continental watershed by the Platte; the southern division by the Arkansas. A portion of the extreme south, it is true, is drained by the Rio Grande; but I am speaking of that part which stretches from the watershed to the eastern border of the territory on the Great Plains. This natural division is made by a spur of the mountains, from 7,000 to 8,000 feet above tide, called "the Divide," which starts from the main front of the Rocky Mountains, fifty miles south of Denver, and runs eastward for over one hundred miles across the plains.

Denver, while it aspires to be the emporium of the whole territory, and is naturally the emporium of the northern division only. It is so cut off from the southern divisions by the "Divide" that another commercial centre is needed and will inevitably spring up and compete with Denver for the trade of the great mountain and mining region lying west of both. Pueblo, on the Arkansas, about forty miles east of the mountain's base, seems to be most favorably situated to become this centre. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which runs for some hundreds of miles up the valley of the Arkansas, will be finished to Pueblo this winter, or early next spring. There it meets the Denver & Rio Grande (narrow gauge) road, which has been finished for three years from Denver to Pueblo *via* Colorado Springs. At Pueblo a branch is completed to Canon City at the base of the mountains, while the main line is at present being pushed rapidly southward parallel with the mountains. Pueblo is 120 miles south of Denver.

The distance from Denver to Kansas City, the chief railroad centre on the Missouri River, is 637 miles by the Kansas Pacific Road. From Pueblo to Kansas City by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road, 632. Pueblo, therefore, has a slight advantage over Denver in distance, and a very decided one in grade; for the valley of the Arkansas, from the centre of Kansas to the mountains, is very nearly level.

One would suppose that Pueblo would certainly become the emporium of Southern Colorado; but there are difficulties which may or may not be overcome. The great mountain regions cannot be penetrated directly from there because of the extreme narrowness of the great canon through which the Arkansas River breaks through the front range. This canon is ten or twelve miles long, more than a thousand feet deep, and in some parts less than thirty feet wide between almost perpendicular granite walls. But Denver is in the same predicament. It is true that up the valley or gorge of Clear Creek a narrow gauge road has been made to Georgetown, Black Hawk and Central City; but it is not practicable to carry it any farther into that broad region of mountains and mines, seven-eights of which lies beyond the meridian of its terminus.

But Pueblo can and soon will have a railway through that great and difficult front range via the Abeyta Pass, sixty miles south of the Arkansas, which will bring the Denver & Rio Grande road into the great San Luis valley, through which the Rio Grande flows. But, owing to insurmountable difficulties between the head of that river and the San Juan country, that valley can never become the route to that greatest and richest mining region. The rich gold mines, in what is called the Summit District, can be reached that way, but not the great San Juan country. It is, however, practicable to carry a railroad from the Arkansas near Canon City into the South Park, and thence westward into that region of mines, so that Pueblo may, by putting forth sufficient energy, secure the trade of that country.

But here Colorado Springs, a strong and ambitious little city, comes in as a competitor. The Ute Pass, directly west of that town, affords a passage through the front range into South Park, and thence westward to the same great mining region. From the Arkansas to Colorado Springs is forty miles through the almost level valley of Fountain creek, through which the Denver & Rio Grande road already runs. Which ever of these towns shall first break through this front mountain barrier will become the emporium of Southern Colorado. Denver cannot compete with either, now that a new route to the East through the valley of the Arkansas has been opened, so far as the trade of Colorado south of the Divide is concerned.

Still there is no danger of Denver retrograding. It is now and will continue to be the chief centre of commerce for the northern division. It is a wealthy, beautiful and growing city of some twenty thousand people, and many rich mining districts are tributary to it. It is now the capital of the Territory, and is likely to be the capital of the State.

The Valley of the Arkansas is broad and fertile, and has an unlimited supply of water for irrigation as far down as irrigation is required, which is some distance into Kansas. Large herds of cattle feed upon the rich pastures of the bottom lands and the adjoining plains. These animals require no winter food but what they gather; for the dry grasses there are as nutritious as the green grasses of the growing season. Not much farming is yet carried on in this valley; but no better wheat land exists east of California. Corn and other cereals do well. But to draw water from so large a stream requires combination and much capital, so that it is not a place for men destitute of means to attempt agriculture. The sparse population there now are nearly all engaged in the rearing of cattle or sheep.

J. C.

THE ARMY.

The New House Evidently Thinks it Too Large—Probabilities of it Being Further Reduced.

The regular Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes under date of December 23:

Talk with influential Democratic Representatives leads to the conclusion that the Army is doomed to a reduction to 15,000 men, with a corresponding and perhaps greater reduction in the number of line and staff officers. The appropriations for the military establishment for the current fiscal year are $28,554,987.79, and the estimates for next year amount to $33,697,578.50. These sums are exclusive of the expenses of the War Department proper, for which $1,219,237 was appropriated this year, and $1,240,568 asked for for next year. To these should be added $427,165 appropriated for armories and arsenals this year (the estimates for next year are $917,218); $815,000 for fortifications and works of defense (estimates for next year, $2,044,000); $42,500 for buildings at the Military Academy (estimates for next year, $89,000); buildings under the Quartermaster-General for which no appropriation was made this year, but for which next year's estimate is $500,000; construction and repair of military telegraphs, $88,000 (estimates for next year, $45,000); surveys for military defenses, $30,000 (estimates for next year, $50,000); expenses of military convicts, $40,000 (estimate for next year same amount); publication of the official records of the Rebellion, $50,000 (estimate for next year same amount); support of Leavenworth Military Prison, $61,688.15 (no appropriation for this year); support of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, $898,733.44 (no appropriation for this year); and permanent appropriations under the War Department, $625,000 (estimates for next year $510,000). This makes the entire cost of the military establishment, War Department, &c., this year, exclusive of geographical surveys and improvements of rivers and harbors, conducted by officers of the army, the enormous sum of $31,891,989.79, and the amount asked for next year is $40,143,385.65.

By a reduction of the army to 15,000 men, and a corresponding or greater reduction in the number of officers, a saving of about $4,200,000 can be made in the pay and travelling and general expenses of the army, and nearly $1,000,000 more in the cost of subsistence. Carrying out the same ratio, the cost of the Quartermaster's Department ought to be reduced $2,000,000, and the cost of clothing $500,000. No appropriation will probably be made for the armament of fortifications, thus saving $75,000 (the amount asked for for next year is $1,250,000); and the appropriations made for 1876, for which no estimates for next year are made, amount to $223,917.79. This would reduce the cost of the military establishment proper about $8,200,000, or to about $20,000,000, instead of $28,500,000, which is its cost for the present fiscal year. The expenses of the War Department can, doubtless, be reduced to $1,000,000, and the following items will either be struck out altogether or very materially reduced: Armories and arsenals, costing this year $427,165; fortifications, $815,000; surveys for military defenses, $30,000; buildings at the Military Academy, &c., &c.

DEUTSCHLAND DISASTER.

Some Incidents of the Wreck.

The Passengers Sustained by Hopes of Aid—Great Alarm When Night Came On—Terrible Scenes in the Saloon—Terror-Stricken Passengers.

[Harwich (Dec. 4) Telegram to the London News.]

Weaving together the various personal narratives which I have taken down from the lips of the passengers, the following is the story they have to tell: They were all in bed when the ship struck, and were roused first by the bumping of the ship, and next by the cry that rang fore and aft for every man and woman to put on life belts, of which there was a plentiful store on hand. The women jumped up and swarmed in the companion-way of the saloon, making for the deck, where they were met by the stewardess, who stood in the way, and half forced, half persuaded them to go back, telling them there was no danger. After the screw had broken, the engines also failed, and the sails proved useless; the male passengers then cheerfully formed themselves into gangs, and worked at the pumps, but, as one said, they "were pumping at the North Sea," and as it was obviously impossible to make a clearance of that, the task was abandoned and the officers, crew and passengers relapsed into a state of passive expectancy of succor from without. That this could not long be coming happily seemed certain. The rockets which had been sent up had been answered from the shore. The lightship, which had helped to mislead the Captain, was plainly visible, and at last two ships sailed by so near that till they began hopelessly to fade away, one to the northward and the other to the southward, the passengers were sure those on board had seen the wreck and were coming to their assistance.

Perhaps it was this certainty of the nearness of succor that kept off either the shrieking or the stupor of despair. However this may be, it is one of the most notable features about this fearful scene, that with a few exceptions after the first shock everybody was throughout the first day wonderfully cool, patient, and self-possessed. There was no regular meal on Monday, but there was plenty to eat and drink, and the opportunity seems to have been generally, though moderately improved. The women kept below all day, and, while the fires were going, were served with hot soup, meat, bread and wine, and seemed to have been inclined to make the best of a bad job. But toward night the horror of the situation increased in a measure far beyond that marked by the darkness. All day long the sea had been washing over the ship, but by taking refuge in the berths and on the tables and benches in the saloon it had been possible to keep comparatively dry. As night fell, however, the tide rose, and at midnight the water came rushing over the deck in huge volumes, filling the saloon, and making the cabins floating coffins.

Then the women were ordered up and instructed to take to the rigging, but many cowed by the wilderness of the sea that now swept the deck fore and aft, and shuddered before the fury of the pitiless sleet-laden gale, refused to leave the saloon. Then happened horrible scenes which the pen refuses to portray in their fullness. One woman, driven mad with fear and despair, deliberately hung herself from the roof of the saloon. A man, taking out his pen-knife dug it into his wrist and worked it about as long as he had strength, dying where he fell. Another man, incoherently calling on the wife and child he had left in Germany, rushed about with a bottle in his hand frantically shouting for paper and pencil. Somebody gave him both, and, scribbling a note, he corked it down in a bottle and threw it overboard, following it himself a moment later as a great wave came and swept him overboard. There were five nuns on board, who, by their terror-stricken conduct, seemed to have added greatly to the weirdness of the scene. They were deaf to all entreaties to leave the saloon, and when, almost by main force, the stewardess (whose conduct throughout was plucky in the extreme) managed to get them on to the companion ladder, they sank down on the steps and stubbornly refused to go another step. They seemed to have returned to the saloon again shortly, for somewhere in the dead of the night, when the greater part of the crew and passengers were in the rigging, one was seen with her body half through the skylight, crying aloud in a voice heard above the storm: "O, my God, make it quick! make it quick!" At daylight yesterday morning, when the tide had ebbed, and in saving the deck clear, some one in the rigging went down, and looking into the cabin saw the nuns floating about, face upward, all dead. It was not so dark but that those in the rigging could distinguish each other's features, and thus have the comfort of companionship.

There seems to have been a wonderful amount of unselfishness displayed; everybody cheering and trying to help everybody else. One of the passengers—a cheery Teuton, named Adolph Hermann—took a young American lady under his special charge, and had the satisfaction of seeing her off to London this afternoon. He took her up the rigging and held her on there all through the night, and says she was as brave and self-possessed as if they had been comfortably on shore. Some time during the night an unknown friend passed down to him a bottle of whisky. The cork was in the bottle, and as he was holding on to the rigging with one hand and had the other around the lady, there was some difficulty in getting at the contents of the bottle. This he finally solved by knocking the neck off, and then found himself in the dilemma of not being able to get the bottle to the lady's mouth. "You are pouring it down my neck," was her quiet response to his first essay, but in the end he succeeded in aiming the whisky in the right direction, and after taking some himself, passed it on, feeling much refreshed.

Just before this a terrible accident occurred, which threatened death to one or both. The purser, who had fixed himself in the rigging some yards above them, getting numbed, loosed his hold, and falling headlong down, struck against the lady, and bounded off into the sea. But Herrmann kept his hold, and the shock was scarcely noticed. On such a night all the obligations were not, as Herrmann gratefully acknowledges, on the one side; for when one of his feet got numbed, his companion, following his direction, stamped on it till the circulation was restored. From their perilous post, with waves occasionally dashing up and blinding them with spray, they saw some terrible scenes. A man tied to the mast nearer the deck had his head cut off by the waves, as Herrmann says, though probably a rope or a loose spar was the agent. Not far off, a little boy had his leg broken in the same manner. They could hear and see the nun shrieking through the skylight, and when she was silenced the cry was taken up by a woman wailing from the wheelhouse, "My child is drowned, my little one, Adam."

At daylight a sailor, running nimbly down the rigging, reached the poop, and bending over attempted to seize some of the half-drowned people who were floating about. Once he caught a little child by the clothes; but before he could secure it a wave carried it out of his grasp, and his shrieks were hushed in the roar of the waters. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the tide had so far ebbed that the deck was clear, and coming down from the rigging, the battered and shivering survivors began to think of getting breakfast. A provident sailor had, while it was possible, taken up aloft a couple of loaves of black bread, a ham and some cheese. These were now brought out and fairly distributed. An hour and a half later all peril was over, and the gallant survivors were steaming for Harwich in the tug-boat Liverpool.

Charles Dietrich, a first-class passenger, says: At 5½ o'clock on Monday morning he felt two shocks. He was in bed at the time, but fearing something had gone wrong he rushed on deck. He had seen the men throwing out the lead during the evening previous. He saw, on coming on deck, the Captain, the first, second and fourth officers on the bridge; he heard the order given to reverse the engines, but the screw broke almost immediately afterward, and the shocks became more frequent and violent. The passengers, who had by this time come on deck, became greatly terrified, but the Captain calmed them by ordering life-preservers to be distributed. The shock continued until the afternoon of Monday. There was then no water in the forepart of the ship, but there was aft. The weather was dreadful; a dense, violent snow storm prevailed all day. We worked at the pumps on Monday, and at 10 in the morning commenced to lighten the ship by throwing cargo overboard. Topsails and two big sails were then set, and the ship moved somewhat off the sand bank; we were only a ship's length from deep water. The stewards and cooks provided everybody with eatables at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The shocks recommenced at 6. At high water the vessel began to fill. At 7 the pumps became useless, and then the Captain ordered all the ladies into the first cabin (on deck). But here the water had already reached up to the tables, and the poor creatures clung in desperation to the rafters, and fresh waves, breaking over the vessel, filled the cabin higher and higher. Five Roman Catholic nuns from Paderborn were among the women; they prayed aloud that God would send them a speedy death, and so end their misery. A big wave rushed over the vessel. Nearly all those in the cabin were drowned; many passengers were swept away, and thus perished. I remained in the rigging until 2 o'clock in the morning; then with ebb tide, the decks becoming free from water, we again descended to the deck, where we remained until rescued by the tug. The women (fifteen in number) and the children (six in number) were first of all transferred to the tug, and then the men. I am sure that no living person was left on board after we sailed away for Harwich.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN ADVICES.

TWEED NOT IN HAVANA.

Recent Massacre of Egyptians by Abyssinians.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

FRANCE.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, December 24.—In the Assembly to-day the Press bill was under debate. M. Grevey proposed that the press law and state of siege be dealt with in separate bills, that the state of siege be raised throughout the country and the consideration of the Press bill be postponed.

M. Buffet defended the Government's bill as it stood. He denied, notwithstanding the result of the Senatorial elections, the existence of an opposition majority. The Ministry would support a Conservative Union, both at the elections and in the chambers. He pointed to the overthrow of several previous Governments to which the whole conservative population freely adhered. The Conservative Union would appeal to all partisans of those Governments. He showed how the Bonapartists had supported the Senatorial candidates of the Left and gained nothing in return, and asked: "Will our alliance afford them any less guarantee?" He concluded as follows: "The constitution of the 25th of February was not the last word of political wisdom, but we must admit that it is law. The country requires reorganization. It must return to the Chambers men who are disposed to pursue, in conjunction with President MacMahon, a policy of social preservation and give aid to the victor of Magenta, who will never become a docile instrument of Radical passions.

M. Labouiaye objected that M. Buffet offered the country a Marshal without a Republic.

M. Grevey's proposal to legislate separately on the press laws and state of siege was rejected by a vote of 376 to 303. The Bonapartists voted with the Government.

EGYPT.

Massacre of Egyptian Troops by Abyssinians.

NEW YORK, December 24.—The *Weser Zeitung* of Bremen, of December 8, contains the following account of the capture and massacre of a detachment of Egyptian troops by Abyssinians, briefly reported some time ago by cable: We have had news from Abyssinia. An expedition of about two thousand men sent by the Khedive under command of General Arendrop, a Dane, to subjugate the Abyssinians, was drawn into an ambush, and nearly every man slaughtered. General Arendrop Pasha and many other officers were literally hacked to pieces, their heads stuck on spears before the Abyssinians' tents, and then sent to sent to wild beasts. Mackillop Pasha is said to be alive and a prisoner. Of Colonel Routh, the American, nothing is known, and only one officer (Schweizer) escaped. An expedition, comprising twelve thousand men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, is to be sent out from Cairo without delay, and will be joined by every American officer in the Egyptian service, including Colonel Stone.

SPAIN.

Soldiers for Cuba.

MADRID, December 24.—Nine hundred soldiers will embark for Cuba on the 30th. The *Epoca* declares that Spain is resolved to retain Cuba even if the insurgents should obtain greater forces and could rely on some powerful protector.

INDIA.

The War in Penang.

LONDON, December 24.—A special from Penang to-day says General Colborne reports that he has taken Kintah withoutany loss.

CUBA.

Tweed Not in Havana.

HAVANA, December 24.—Careful inquiry fails to confirm the report that Tweed is in this city.

THE POSTAGE QUESTION.

A Suggestion from the Postmaster at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 24.—Postmaster Filley, of this city, has addressed to Postmaster General Jewell a suggestion for a change in the present postal law relating to publishers' matter, to the effect that newspapers and periodicals be made uniform in classification and rate, and placed in the second class. He says prospectuses, posters, sample copies, &c., now rated as third class, at one cent per ounce or fraction thereof, yield but little revenue in that classification, and give great annoyance and dissatisfaction to postmasters and publishers, and asks why a discrimination should be made between newspapers and periodicals, bills and receipts for subscriptions to regular subscribers and from news dealers, which are now carried at two and three cents per pound, and the same kind of matter, to wit: prospectuses, posters, sample copies, &c., and matter relating to solicitation and renewal of subscriptions, and why they should not all be classified and rated as second class matter. The judgment of postal experts, he says, is that the results of this change from increased subscribers and the quantity of matter yield a revenue equal to the present classification, and the satisfaction to postmasters, publishers and the public would be equal to the present working of the reduction on second class matter and pre-payment of the same by publishers. It would also remove all occasion for espionage, delay and dissatisfaction arising from the present classification, and simplify the work of both publishers and postoffices.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 24, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.952	43	83	N.E.	Lt. rain.
2 P. M.	29.613	46	92	S.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.608	58	75	S.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 29.695.
Mean Thermometer, 46.7.
Lowest Thermometer, 41.
Highest Thermometer, 58.
Rainfall .78.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Probabilities for To-day.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1875—1 A. M.

For Tennessee, the Ohio, upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, and the upper lakes, rising barometer, cooler, northwest to southwest winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The upper Ohio river will fall.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Services for the Reformation of the Weak-minded and Intemperate.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—The services at the prayer meeting at noon to-day were for the reformation of the weak-minded and intemperate. The attendance was large. A great many requests for prayer for persons addicted to strong drink were read. Mr. Moody then delivered an address on the subject of Intemperance. The remarks were so effective as to bring tears to the eyes of a great many persons in the congregation. The hymn "Rescue the Perishing" was sung, and several persons in the audience related their experience. Silent prayer followed, and the meeting was dismissed. There will be no meeting either this or to-morrow evening.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 24, 1875.

A Verdict Against Ben Wood.

In the action of the city vs. Benjamin Wood, proprietor of the *Daily News*, for $25,222 alleged to have been paid on defendant's voucher for advertising Common Council proceedings in 1872, and which advertisements, complainant states, were not published, the city got a verdict for $7,000, including interest.

The Bowen Libel Suit.

The jury in the Bowen libel suit found a verdict for the plaintiff, and fixed the damages at $1,000. The other cases of the libel will be tried at the next term.

The Missouri State Lottery.

ST. LOUIS, December 24.—The case of the Missouri State Lottery will be next heard before the Court of Appeals created by the new State Constitution, and not the Supreme Court, as previously stated, the judgment of "Ouster" not being forced until the case is heard by the Court of Appeals whether action be taken against the proprietors of the lottery for vending tickets—peddling. This appeal is not yet determined.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Rt. Hon. Earl Stanhope is dead.

—Speaker Kerr leaves Philadelphia for Pittsburgh this morning.

—There was another shock of earthquake in the Grass Valley, Cal., on Friday evening.

—Henry Clews & Co., bankers of New York, have arrranged with their creditors and obtained a full discharge.

—A dispatch from San Diego says the report of revolution in San Rafael is still unconfirmed, but rumors of trouble there continue.

—There was a shock of earthquake in Placer, Nevada and Yuba counties, Cal., last Thursday night. No damage was reported.

—A. C. Wilder, ex-member of Congress from Kansas, and late editor of the Rochester *Express*, died at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on Wednesday.

—The trial of Embry, at Leavenworth, for the attempted assassination of Colonel D. R. Anthony, in May last, was concluded on Friday, and resulted in his acquittal.

—Rev. Dr. Smoot, of Bowling Green, Ky., has been acquitted of the charges of making false statements regarding Bible sales by the Committee of Investigation.

—Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, has accepted an invitation to deliver the opening address of the Southern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition at New Orleans, on the 26th of February.

—The parties who made the recent shipment of fresh beef from Philadelphia to Europe, have received word that it reached Liverpool in good condition. Another shipment was made on Friday.

—Dr. Karl Ruhl, of the German *Demokrat* of Philadelphia, died suddenly on Friday. He was for many years proprietor of a German paper in San Francisco, and was well known throughout the country.

—On Friday morning Mr. Luther H. Briggs, freight conductor on the P. C. & St. Louis Railroad, was instantly killed at Richmond Ind., by falling under his train, which severed his head and fearfully mangled his body.

—An investigation shows the affairs of the Lancaster (Mass.) Savings Bank to be much worse than was first thought. It is said at least $250,000 of its funds have been loaned upon securities entirely worthless. A receiver will soon be appointed.

—A. C. Johnson, President of the Fayette County National Bank, Washington Court House, Ohio, was brought to Cincinnati by a United States Marshal, charged with embezzling $10,000 of the bank's funds. The offence is punished, under the National Banking act, with imprisonment not less than five nor more than ten years.

Alleged Bribery in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 24.—The United States Grand Jury to-day returned an indictment against Harry Holloway, Superintendent of the Postoffice and a brother of Postmaster Holloway, charging him with receiving $2,000 from W. C. Mason in consideration of securing for Mason a contract for the repair of mail bags, sacks, &c. As soon as Mr. Holloway learned of his indictment he tendered his resignation as Superintendent of the Postoffice, and in company with his attorney presented himself at the United States Marshal's office for arrest, and gave a bond for $2,000. Holloway demands an immediate trial, and is sanguine of acquittal.

Troops for the Sonora Border.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 24.—A dispatch from Camp Grant, Arizona, says: Two companis of the Sixth Cavalry left last evening for the frontier, Col. Biddle commanding. He will be joined near the Sonora line by Capt. Winchester's company from Camp Lowell. There is no later news concerning the Mexican belligerents. Company G, First Infantry, left this city by rail to-day for San Diego.

The Pope and the Centennial Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—There has just been received in this city a formal acceptance by Pope Pius IX. of an invitation by the Centennial authorities, requesting His Holiness to give his recognition to the enterprise by contributing to the Exposition works of art from the galleries of the Vatican, or from the workshops over which he has control. The letters of the Pope are couched in the warmest terms of friendship for the United States.

A CHRISTMAS SERMON.

Mr. Moody Preaches a Text Appropriate to the Season.

After Mr. Sankey had produced the usual effect on the immense audience gathered at the meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday night with his recitation in song of "The Ninety and Nine," given with that peculiar "ring" or resonance which makes such a sympathetic impression on every listener, Mr. Moody delivered a sermon appropriate to Christmas, founded on the tenth and eleventh verses of the second chapter of St. Luke: "And the angel said unto them, fear not: for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people, for unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Saviour." "Never was better news carried to men," he said, "and yet how many of them receive it with a long face. They take it as sad tidings—as if it was such news as was brought to Job, or to David, when informed of the death of his son Absalom. As soon as the services are over they will flee out of the house as if the plague had broken out instead of going into the inquiry rooms. Why is it that so many are afraid to talk of religion? that it is banished from society? Because men do not believe in the good news. On the Monday after the fire broke out in Chicago men gathered together and asked where shall we get food. Not one shed a tear, though many had lost every farthing they had in the world. But when the telegraphic dispatches were posted on the trees from St. Louis, from Cincinnati, from Pittsburgh, from Philadelphia and every city of the Union announcing that supplies of food were on the way, every man wept. Help was coming. So ought every poor sinner weep when this promise is shown him that the Savior had been born to bring him out of the ditch. Instead of fear, joy should fill the heart." He met in the inquiry room this afternoon and said, 'I am not prepared to give up everything,' they should understand that there is nothing to give up but their sins, and that the Lord gives them life eternal in return. When General Grant entered Richmond I attended the colored jubilee in the African chapel, when the people were first made to understand they were free, and they shouted 'Glory to God in the highest.' They had the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln to assure them of their freedom; we have the testimony of the Bible to assure us that we may be free from a much more cruel and a meaner master than slavery—we may be delivered from Satan. Then let us in these Christmas times receive the gift of God, his only begotten Son Jesus, and then indeed will we have a merry Christmas and happy New Year." The sermon was interspersed with the usual anecdotes, delivered with dramatic effect, such as knocking on the framework of the pulpit to represent knocking at the door, and tramp-tramp-tramping with the feet to mark the march of soldiery.—*Phila. Times.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

The House that Sells th

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

PRICES TO-DAY

10 lbs A Sugar	$1 00
10½ lbs Ex. C Sugar	1 00
12 lbs New Currants	1 00
8 lbs New Raisins	1 00
13 lbs New Rice	1 00
16 lbs Oat Meal	1 00
16 lbs Barley	1 00
14 Bars Irish Soap	1 00
17 lbs Gloss Starch	1 00
10 Bottles Mustard	1 00
10 Tumblers Jelly	1 00
11 lbs Corn Starch	1 00
8 Cans Green Corn	1 00
7 Cans Tomatoes (3 lbs)	1 00
5 Cans Table Peaches (3 lbs)	1 00
5 Cans Green Peas	1 00
4 lbs Candied Lemon Peel	1 00
4 lbs Candied Orange Peel	1 00
3 lbs Pure Pepper (ground)	1 00
12 lbs New Prunes	1 00
3 lbs Uncolored Tea	1 00
4 lbs Choice Whole Black Pepper	1 00

D. M. JENKINS,

20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 25, 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 P. M., Monday, December 27, 1875, for the grading and excavation of a lot on MARTIN street, in the First ward, at foot of Seminary Hill, for the Hope Engine House.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the City Engineer.

The Committee on City Property reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JAMES BROWN,
Comptroller.

"A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY."

The Peerless Clothes Wringer.

WARRANTED.

Best White Rubber Rolls; Metal Journal Boxes; Best Selected Maple Frame; Only Patent Crank Fastening; Best Tub Attachment; Simple, Durable and Efficient.

CAUTION: Iron Frame Wringers and Cog Wheels without Cog Wheels have proved failures, and we have stopped making them.

☞The Peerless is sold on weekly payments by

RANKIN & MECK,
153 WOOD STREET,
Near Fifth avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.
y79-s&w

GEO. W. BIGGS,

159 Smithfield St.,

Four Doors Above Sixth Avenue,

OFFERS FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

A large and elegant stock of

Ladies' Gold WATCHES,

Stones, Cameo and Gold Sets,

SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS,

18 KARAT RINGS.

GOLD HEAD CANES,

Bracelets,

Pendants, Lockets,

AND

FANCY GOODS.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY!

75 WATCHES. 75

Elegant Stone Cameo, Coral, Onyx, Pearl and Gold Jewelry.

Silver Ware. DIAMONDS. Bronze Clocks.

Fine Marble Clocks, Sterling Silver & Plated Ware, Onyx & Gold Necklaces, Crosses and Pendants.

75 BRONZES. 75

THOS. P. BEDILION,

No. 75 Smithfield Street,

Between Fourth and Fifth Avenues.

Extra Fine Watches.

The undersigned have now on exhibition a choice stock of the elegant Watches made at the factory of Tiffany & Co., Geneva, in Ladies' sizes, Open Faced Hunting Cases and Half Hunting Cases, Stem-Winders.

Those thinking of buying a really Fine Watch should examine these splendid specimens of superior and chaste workmanship.

L. MCINTOSH & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is herewith given that B. C. HOFF, proprietor of the EAST END TEA and GROCERY HOUSE, has not heretofore nor will he hereafter be accountable to anyone for any transactions of Mr. S. H. HUGH, as will soon be shown to the entire satisfaction of the public. Signed,

B. C. HOFF.

Agent for the sale of the justly celebrated Elaine Oil, non-explosive, superior to the nasty coal gas, and will be generally used in all cities after it becomes known to the public. Anthracite Coal of different grades will be kept constantly on hand and for sale.

B. C. HOFF,
Agent and Proprietor of the East End Elaine and Coal Co. 976

MEETINGS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL,
Cor. Fourth avenue and Market street,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 24, 1875.

☞THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL (late House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania) will be held at the office of the institution, corner Fourth avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1876, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, noon, to hear the report of the Board of Managers and to elect Officers and Managers for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

J91 JOSIAH KING, Sec'y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞FOURTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH (new edifice, entrances from Fourth avenue and Ross street).—Rev. R. W. PEARSON, D.D., Preacher. At the service Sunday morning, 10:30, there will the Ordinance of Believers, Baptism and a Christmas Homily on "What's in a Name?" Service at night at 7:30 on "Strange Scenes in the House on Straight Street." Ushers will conduct strangers to their seats. A collection at each service.

ELECTIONS.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,
PITTSBURGH, December 27, 1875.

☞ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 4th, 1876, between the hours of one and two, P. M.

M. HANRAHAN,
Cashier.

d27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSSLEMAN & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY

To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. H. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Bechman, Means & Sweeney, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

D. W. Evans' One-Price Department Store,

10c Dep.	NOTICE.—Your attention is invited to our complete and extensive stock of Holiday Presents, and we would urge upon you the importance of calling early and making your selections and avoid the Christmas rush.	$1.00 Dep.
25c Dep.		$1.50 Dep.
50c. Dep.		$2.00 Dep.

Prices all marked in Plain Figures at from 25 to 50 per cent. below the standard, ranging from 10 cents to $100

D. W. EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE.

No. 87 Fifth Avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

G. H. GARBER & CO.

Give Us a Call Before Purchasing. Handsome Wine and Smoking Sets. Glazed Parian, Irish China. Large Variety of China Ware. Rich Decorated Dinner Sets. Sure and See Our $4.00 Tea Sets. Elegant Vases and Toilet Sets. Remember the Place, 100 Wood St. Sell Cheaper Than Any Other House. Nothing for Showing Goods. Large Mahogany Cabinet Ware. Only Complete Stock in the City.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Have You Decided to Call. Our Silver Ware at Cost. Look at the Chamber Sets, $4.00. Imported Glass Ware. Decorating Done to Order. Large Assortment Preference Cups. You Must Ask to See Our Bronzes. Gentlemen's Dressing Cases. Only 75 Cents for Toilet Sets. Our Variety of Vases Very Large. Dinner Sets, French China, $30.00. Silver Plated Knives, Forks, Spoons.

NO. 100 WOOD STREET.

COME AND SEE US

WE ARE NOW EXHIBITING THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS,

Ever offered in this city. These goods were awarded all the Premiums at the late Exposition.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

WE HAVE A FINE LINE OF

GLASSWARE, TEA SETS, DISHES, GOBLETS, TUMBLERS, WINE GLASSES, CHAMPAGNE GLASSES, FRENCH AND BOHEMIAN THIN GOBLETS AND CHANPAGNE GLASSES,

AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS.

E. D. WEYBURN & CO.,

No. 90 Smithfield St.

FOR HOLIDAY SALES.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

MARKET STREET.

Buyers desiring to replenish their lines with desirable goods for Holiday sales, are invited to an examination of the following goods now in and opening daily:

Linen Sets, in Plain and Fancy Boxes; Handkerchiefs, in Silk, Linen, Hemmed, Hemstitched, Mottoes, Embroidered, Lace and Fancy Handkerchiefs for Gents, Ladies and Children; Gloves, all grades; Hosiery, all sizes; Hand Knit Woolen Goods, Sontags, Basques, Vests, Hoods, Caps, Scarfs, and Nubias; Ladies' Silk Ties and Scarfs; Felt Skirts for Ladies and Misses; Pocket Books, Wallets, Portmanteaus; Gents' Cashmere and Silk Mufflers, Neckties, Scarfs and Bows; Fine Suspenders; Morrison Star Shirts; Linen Collars and Cuffs; Merino, British and Balbriggan Hosiery; Men's shirts and Drawers; Cordigan Jackets.

Wholesale Exclusively. Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

Sole Agent for John Clark, Jr., Spool Cotton on Black Spools.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

110 MARKET STREET.

*We offer at Wholesale and Retail, the largest and best assortment of the above articles in the city, imported through the Pittsburgh Custom House. The stock comprises Fine American and Vienna Desks, Work Boxes, Jewel Cases, Cigar Cases, Dressing Cases, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Shell and Pearl Card Cases, Fine Bohemian Mantel Sets and Vases, Pocket Books, Leather Satch

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
J. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail, for six months	5 00
By Mail, for three months	2 50
By Mail, for one month	1 00
By the week payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or Money Order, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 118.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS to all!

WHEN does the annual meeting of the *Commercial* stockholders take place?

THE Resumption act is not likely to be repealed this Winter; but we predict that it is made the first work of the next Congress to repeal it.

CHARLES O'CONOR has a hard struggle for his life, a relapse having put him in a condition of danger once more. He has a rugged constitution, and may yet safely escape the perils that surround him.

THE fact that Senator FERRY was approached by but one person, with the proposition that he resign the Presidency of the Senate, appeared in an editorial in the GAZETTE a few days since. It is now served up as telegraphic news by one of our evening cotemporaries,—and a special at that. News travels.

IT is stated that TWEED is safely "at home" in Cuba. The Sheriff of New York regards this story as a blind, and is still hunting for him in and around New York. After his experiences at the hands of the cruel Philistines, it is not at all likely that TWEED will stay lingering around New York, and hence we regard as true the story that he prefers the climate of Havana.

A CORRECTION appears in our columns this morning, showing that the cases referred to which had appeared before a previous Grand Jury, were before the September and not the June term. The fact that they were before *any* Grand Jury, were ignored, and now are recognized by the finding of true bills, proves that Ross was right, and that there was something wrong in that Grand Jury business. If clear cases exist, sustained by evidence, and a Grand Jury fails or refuses to find true bills, it is evidence that there is something wrong. The strongest argument against fanatical temperance efforts is the fact that they are presumed to have the opportunity of enforcing the laws. But let the idea be established that Grand Juries will ignore bills against liquor dealers, no matter what the evidence, and any extreme measures whatever will be justified. We believe Chief Ross has done a noble work in fighting the violators of the liquor laws by legal means. In this work he deserves the countenance and sympathy of all good citizens.

THE report of the committee opposing the improvement of the Ohio river, for the reason that in place of advantaging, it will injure navigation, so far as the coal trade is concerned, is not a new view of the subject, but has, for the first time, been clearly and forcibly presented. The objection turns on the idea that locks and dams will prevent the easy management of coal boats, and will thus not contribute to the easy handling of fleets. The expense attending delays, the breaking up of fleets, and the like, is made another element in the objections urged. We hardly feel like entering an objection to the views thus set forth. The coal men are supposed to understand their interests, and their trade represents some $10,000,000 annually. Yet we think that other interests are to be considered, as also the general effect of the improvement on the interests of the city. The statement of the coal men opens up their side of the question, and those who represent the opposite view should state their case clearly and conclusively. We have become so imbued with the idea that the improvement of the Ohio is largely to the advantage of the city, that we hesitate to give it up, although we have no wish to do injustice to any parties. As regards the coal men, the many rises we have had, and their habit of accumulating and running down great fleets of coal to Cincinnati and other cities, has had the effect of so reducing prices that there is no profit to anyone. Hence, the present system is not universally conducive to their interest. It has been generally supposed that with slackwater navigation they could send a regular supply of coal down the river, supply the markets, and secure a generally better profit than they now receive. It is a question of great importance, and we hope the other side of the case will be clearly and full presented. General MOORHEAD, JOHN F. DRAVO, and others are capable of satisfactorily explaining their side of the question, and we hope they will do it. The two important issues involved are,—will the improvement of the Ohio, all things considered, really injure the coal trade, and will it contribute to greatly improve other forms of trade?

THE whole question, in its legal aspect, of the right of Senator FERRY to hold over as President *pro tem.* of the Senate, has been examined by Mr. MCDONALD, Chief Clerk of the Senate. JEFFERSON'S "Manual" remarks that the office of President *pro tempore* is "understood to be determined at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess." It was this that led to doubts regarding the strict regularity of Mr. FERRY'S present occupancy of the chair. But Mr. MCDONALD finds the bulk of authority against this rule. Upon examining the journal of the Senate from the earliest period until the present time it is found that there are only four precedents for the theory that the office of the President *pro tem.* terminates at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess, while there are forty-nine precedents to the contrary. Of the latter the following are of recent date, and seem to fully cover the case of Senator FERRY:

The first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress commenced December 4, 1865. The Vice President, Andrew Johnson, having become President by the death of Mr. Lincoln, the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, who had been chosen President *pro tempore* at the special session of the Senate in March, 1865, resumed the chair. Second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress commenced December 3, 1866. Mr. Foster, under his appointment as President *pro tempore*, in March, 1865, resumed the chair. First session of the Fortieth Congress commenced March, 1867. The Senate at the last session having elected the Hon. Benjamin F. Wade President *pro tempore* in the place of Mr. Foster, whose Senatorial term of office expired with that session, Mr. Wade resumed the chair. Under this appointment Mr. Wade continued in the performance of the duties of President *pro tempore* during the two remaining sessions of the Fortieth Congress, with the last of which his own term of office as a Senator expired. At the special session of the Senate which met April 12th, 1869, the Vice President, Mr. Colfax, being absent, the Hon. Henry B. Anthony, who had been chosen President *pro tempore* at a previous session, resumed the chair. The Vice President, Mr. Colfax, was present at the assembling of the Senate at each of its regular sessions during the Forty-first and Forty-second Congress es, but uniformly retired from the chair just before the close of each session, to enable the Senate to choose a President *pro tempore*, and this office the Senate as uniformly conferred upon the Hon. Henry B. Anthony, who was President *pro tempore* during the recess that intervened in those two Congresses, as well as repeatedly during each session, upon the temporary absence of the Vice President.

CHRISTMAS.

The terrible rain storm of yesterday was not a desirable prelude to the great anniversary of the year. Still, rain or shine, heat or cold, it comes, with the same interest manifested, and the old memories and associations attached. Each family, of course, with every recurring year, develops new associations, which inter-link with the old, but there are old memories which are perennial, and will live forever. The surprising feature of this anniversary is its universality. Through the early ages it came, loaded with superstitions and strange legends, some of them entertaining and inspiring, others fear-inspiring and full of gloom. Generally, however, whether observed as a relic of pagan times or as the rejuvenated memorial of the Christ-birth, the day has been full of delightful associations and hilarious mirth. To the Christian world it has come to be regarded as the anniversary of the birth of the Lord, and is so considered and observed. We cling to its memories and precepts, and observe it for this reason. It has grown to be the great anniversary of the year, appealing in its associations to young and old alike.

The universality of its observance is one of the significant circumstances that inspire reflection in observant minds. It is now regarded as one of the great events of the year, not as an anniversary merely, but because it commemorates Christ's birth. It thus illustrates the hold his doctrines and teachings have obtained over the minds of the people. Christianity, as a recognized system of religious faith, is well nigh universal. Even in China and Japan it is being inquired into, because of the material skill and prosperity developed among Christian nations. The material prosperity of Christian nations attract the attention of the alert and intelligent among Pagan nations—and this is the first influence which causes them to inquire into Christian doctrine. Hence the prevalence Christianity now has, is typical of what it will ultimately be. And one of the agencies most potent in forwarding Christian interests, is the cheerful anniversary which celebrates the birth-day of the Christ. It is a day of cheer and gladness, that dispels gloom, and develops only pleasant thoughts, and leaves behind pleasant memories. Such are the present features of the day,—a time for family gatherings, good dinners, pleasant converse, and presents one to another. It never comes but with a smile, nor goes without leaving behind agreeable memories. It stands as a landmark of gladness, a bright, clear wave of pleasure, that rolls once a year, over the hearts of the children of men.

Yet others have lived and died who left a more marked impression on their immediate followers than did He,—why should His name be so universally cherished, while theirs have passed away? The names of early warriors and rulers,—the Kings of Egypt, and the Captains of their armies, ALEXANDER, and CÆSAR, and NAPOLEON,—have lost their charm, and exert no longer magic influence over the minds of men. Yet the one we write of never wielded a sabre, or marshaled mighty armies. He was seen, going about, in humble garb, doing good. His companions were the poor and lowly. He possessed the power of eloquence, and the might of wisdom, the common people, even, hearing him gladly. Beyond leaving clear, pious teachings, the record of a life spent in doing good, and the miracles wrought in attestation of the Divinity of His mission, His life was calm, even and uneventful. Its close was dark, gloomy, and marked by terrible suffering. Over His death and resurrection there were earnest debates, and the Disciples went forward with their teachings, calmly confident of the truth and power of their mission. This was the name that was left, and it has grown till it has filled the world.

There is the clearest evidence of the supernatural in the origin and growth of Christianity. While the birth of the Christ has so many remarkable surroundings, that arguments of great force may be offered for and against the combination of Divinity and humanity, there are events later in the history of Christianity that are clearly of a supernatural character. It is noticeable that Christianity, as a spiritual power, has not regularly increased, from the time of the Apostles till now, but has waxed and waned, increased and lessened. And if we inquire into the philosophy of this, it will be seen that when all the elements of earthly power were most completely arrayed against the spread of Christianity, it gained its greatest victories. Thus in the Apostolic age, the several governments, from the petty tetrarchates in Palestine, to the Empire of Rome, opposed the spread of Christianity because it was thought to threaten the solidity of existing governments. So of the Jewish and idolatrous Churches,—they felt that it was a death struggle between them and Christianity and they fought it. In these were all the other elements of earthly power,—social influence, moneyed strength, and learning. Yet despite the opposition of these several forms of power, Christianity made rapid and successful progress, its converts being found in the palace of the Emperor at Rome.

When the Emperor CONSTANTINE became a convert to Christianity, in the fourth century of the Christian era, he at once turned all the influence at his command to the development of Christianity, so far as its material advantage is concerned. Yet scholars turn to that very period as the one in which spiritual Christianity began to decline. Every form of earthly power was made to aid it, yet it lost in spiritual power, until the gloom of the dark ages settled on the mind of the world. The Lutheran revival followed this. Aside from the power wielded by the Pope, LUTHER and MELANCTHON were known to be attended by a very remarkable unction, that gave power and effect to their word. Then came the spiritual declension under the name of Protestanism, which in turn was followed by the Wesleyan revival which has practically continued till our day. Now, Christianity is more nearly a unit than at any time since the days of the Apostles. Denominational lines are kept up on doctrinal and other grounds, but where Christian work is to be done by united effort, they are practically ignored. Hence, to-day, Christianity, whether considered as a material or spiritual power, is more advanced and has greater hold on the mind of the world than at any time in all the past.

All these,—Christian teaching, influence, temples, institutions, ordinances, services, and also, are the evidences of the sway of the Saviour over the world. They represent the hold he has upon the thoughts and affections of men. Is there another instance to compare with it, of the enlightened and powerful nations accepting one great faith? Mohammedanism came later than Christianity, and is already *effete* and dying. The disciples of Zoroaster cling to the shores of India, but have no aggressive power, and do not seek to enlarge the domains of their faith. The caste worshippers of ancient Indian faith have utterly lost strength and power. The disciples of Confucius represent the decaying element in a great Empire. So everywhere, the forms of faith to which men have clung through the ages, are yielding, while Christianity, nearly 2,000 years old, is in its vigor, and on its way to its greatest victories. We celebrate, to-day, the birth of its author.

TWEED is said to have appeared on the streets of Havana. He has, then, followed in the wake of Sharkey, the murderer, who was one of his pets in the old "Ring" days.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PERSONAL.

LESTER WALLACK is sixty-two.

THE Washington *Chronicle* says Bishop Haven is a millionaire.

THE late Horace Binney left personal property valued at $520,122.

THE young French ladies do not, in skating, exchange a word with their partners.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER says beer is more sought after in Munich than Wagner's operas.

EX-GOV. CLIFFORD, of Massachusetts, is slowly recovering from his dangerous illness.

THE New Haven *Register* classes Anna Dickinson politically as a regular third term-agent.

DR. L. LIPPINCOTT, the husband of "Grace Greenwood," has been appointed chief clerk of the Land Office in Washington.

SPINNER, who is in Florida, writes his signature on the sands of a bayou, and the alligators come up to look at it and immediately get the jim-jams.

GENERAL SUTTER, on whose land in California gold was first discovered, is eighty years old, and lives in a poor cottage at Litiz, Pa., where he is educating his grandchildren in a German school.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON says he has heard with admiring submission the experience of the lady who declared "that the sense of being perfectly well dressed gives a feeling of inward tranquility which religion is powerless to bestow."

DORRENCE ATWATER, American Consul for the Society Islands, has married the Princess Moetia, a wealthy native lady, whose right to rule, though she has not asserted it is equal to that asserted by Queen Pomare. She is educated, accomplished and beautiful.

THE will of the late Charles B. Winn, of Malvern, Mass., bequeathes $3,000 to the town, for cemetery purposes; $15,000 to the First Unitarian Church, and for a public library, $140,000; also, for the same purpose, his private pictures, valued at $20,000; and in addition, two-thirds of the remaining property, after paying certain legacies, the whole amounting to about $250,000.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

AS THE nights begin to lengthen, the gas bill begins to strengthen.

IT is asserted that the $10,000,000 bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis will not pay interest on cost during this generation.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed the payment of January interest to be commenced on Monday next, with rebate.

PATRICK KANEN, who was convicted of manslaughter in Cleveland for starving his idiot son to death, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

A LETTER from Fayal, one of the Azore Islands, holds out this incentive to immigration: "Here you get a bottle of wine for six cents, a meal for eight cents, board by the day twenty-five cents, while fifty cents will buy as much as five dollars will in the States."

MEN are always good natured around Christmas times. Let a poor fellow go along the streets with a long, scraggy hemlock or spruce Christmas tree on his shoulder, brushing the eyes and noses of men, and they will not scold him. They think of how happy his children will be; they gently push aside the scratching sprays and cast their eyes toward the striped stockings on the other side of the street.

ALT. PASHA was in commotion at Dejaset's burial. Fifteen thousand tickets had been issued for the Trinite church, which could only accommodate one-fourth that number. The elite of the artistic and literary world were present, and the streets were thronged with 200,000 spectators. Notwithstanding the intense cold, the windows were all open and the balconies crowded on the line of the funeral procession.

IT is Mary Murdoch Mason who divides her sex into three classes—the giddy butterflies, the busy bees and the woman's righters. The first are pretty and silly, the second plain and useful, the third mannish and odious. The first wear long, trailing dresses and smile at you while whizzing; the second wear aprons and give you apple dumplings, and the third want your manly prerogatives, your dress coat, your money and your vote.

SHERIFF ANDERSON arrived at Memphis on Thursday night from San Francisco with A. Woodward in charge, and lodged him in jail. Woodward some two years since was County Trustee, and absconded, leaving a deficit of about $160,000. He intimates that others shared in the embezzlement, and that he will make it warm for them when the proper time comes, as thus far he is the only one that has suffered.

AT a mass meeting of members of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary's at Newport, R. I., to give expression to their opinion relative to the recent burial scandal, a representative of the New York *Herald* was called upon to account for his reports, a series of resolutions was adopted referring to the affair as a case of discipline between pastor and parishioners, which has been misrepresented, and expressing confidence in the pastor and repelling the calumny which charges him with priestly intolerence.

THE annual Christmas sale of fat stock belonging to Queen Victoria, and fed upon the royal demesne, was held at the Prince Consort's Shaw Farm, Windsor Park, the other day. There was a large attendance of buyers. The sale consisted of forty-two very fine shorthorn and polled Scotch oxen and heifers, which realized from £30 to £53; 400 fine wether sheep, the South Downs fetching from £3 11s. to £5 4s., the Cheviots £2 19s. to £3 2s., and lambs £2 19s. to £5 2s. 6d.; and 50 bacon hogs and porkers, the white Prince Consort's breed bringing £145s. to £15, and the bacon hogs £5 to £15 5s.

A TRAMP CURE is not an easy thing to find, but the example of Sussex county, New Jersey, is likely to be followed extensively next tramp season. Sussex county lessened the number of these predatory idlers within its border by furnishing them with stones to break when they asked for bread, and finally giving them "cheap but wholesome food" when they had broken the stones. Like the *nouveau riche* of a hundred years ago who took his first ride in a bottomless sedan chair and thought it was very much like walking "except for the look of the thing," the tramps would just as soon work for a living as break stones for their breakfast; hence they gave Sussex county, N. J., a black mark in the "Tramp's Own Guide Book."—*N. Y. Herald.*

A THRILLING STORY.

Immersed in a Cistern Under Circumstances of Intense Excitement—One Child Drowned, and Narrow Escape of Mother, Father, Brother and Son.

SPENCERPORT, December 22.—One of the saddest and most thrilling affairs ever known in this section occurred on Saturday last, in South Greece, a few miles from this place, the full particulars of which have been received here. The family of John Prenegrast, a poor but industrious blacksmith, lives in that village. Mrs. Prenegrast was engaged in washing on Saturday morning, drawing water from a cistern situated under one of their rooms in the rear of the house. The opening to the cistern was left uncovered, Mrs. Prengrast drawing the water up with a pail attached to a rope. The apartment she was working in adjoins that over the cistern, and around her were playing her two children, one a little boy about three years old and a little girl less than two. Busy at her work the mother did not notice that the youngest had gone from the room, and did not miss her until she left her tub to go to the cistern to draw some more water. The little girl was nowhere to be seen. She called its name, but received no answer. The cistern was her first thought, and she rushed to the opening, which is about two feet square, and dropping on her knees, peered down through it into the darkness. To her horror, she saw her baby struggling in the water. Without a moment's thought the agonized mother let herself down the opening to the water below. The water was not over two feet deep. Grasping the child in her arms she found that it was not dead but unconscious, and needed instant attention to keep it alive and restore it. It was impossible, however, for the poor mother to get out of the cistern, but, thinking that she might drag herself out unencumbered with the child, she threw it up through the opening to the floor above. But all her attempts to climb from the cistern were unavailing, and she called loudly for aid. Presently, her little boy came toddling to the opening, hearing her faint cries, no doubt.

THE BOY JUMPS IN.

He peered down into the cistern, but his mother made frantic appeals to him to go away and to call some one to her aid. The little fellow, frightened at the situation of his mother, either jumped or fell into the cistern. The mother took him from the water strangling and choking, and succeeded in restoring him. She then tried to put him up through the opening, but made three attempts before she succeeded. By superhuman efforts she at last managed to grasp the edge of the opening with her hands and drew herself up so that she could see her little girl, but no further. The child was still gasping, but died while her mother was looking at her, helpless to render aid. When she put her little boy out of the cistern she had made him understand that he must go tell his father, whose shop was some distance away.

ALARM OF THE HUSBAND.

The little fellow did as he was bid, but he could not make his father understand what he wanted, but the blacksmith, knowing from the dripping clothes and excited manner of his child that something was wrong, hastened to the house and found his little daughter lying dead, and his wife hanging on to the edge of the cistern, the intensity of her grasp pressing the blood out from beneath her finger nails and forced it in streams from her nose and mouth. As soon as she saw her husband enter she gave a scream of agony and swooned away, falling back into the cistern. Mr. Prenegrast immediately jumped in after her, and while he kept her from drowning, was unable to get her limp and lifeless body from the cistern. To add to the terror of his position he had to use all his power of persuasion and authority to prevent his little boy from jumping in with his parents, and could not induce him to leave the spot to call aid, he standing in dangerous proximity to the opening, screaming in his childish terror. It was several minutes before Mr. Prenegrast, by sprinkling his wife with water and chafing her temples and wrists as best he could, brought her back to consciousness, and some time before she was able to help herself. Finally, by his aid, she drew herself out of the cistern, and her husband succeed in reaching the room with little difficulty. Mrs. Prenegrast is lying in a critical condition, being almost crazed with grief and ill from the excitement and exposure.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A RICH MAN'S TROUBLES.

An Erie Ex-President Sued by His Wife for Divorce and by a Widow for $80,000.

Mr. Robert H. Bedell, ex-President of the Erie Railway, was, about a month ago, sued by his wife for alimony and divorce, and on the same day Mrs. Bedell, his three children, and a Mrs. Parkhurst, who had been living with the family, quit his elegant residence at Goshen, N. Y. Later, Mrs. Parkhurst sued him for $80,000, her complaint making the following allegations: She is the widow of Dr. Parkhurst, who was a business partner in New York and an intimate friend of Mr. Bedell. She was, by the will of her husband, given about $67,000 in stock and bonds, with Mr. Bedell as executor. She went to live in his family, and intrusted her estate implicitly to his management. He told her in 1868 that he wanted to hypothecate her securities to raise money for his own use, and she consented, taking a receipt. Afterward he gave her a note for the amount of some stock sold and the dividends accrued, amounting to $16,000. Other dividends and interest due swelled the total to the amount sued for—$80,000—and in 1873 he gave her a mortgage for that sum on property in New York. In 1874 he requested her to cancel this mortgage, and accept instead one on property in Goshen. She accommodated him, and at his solicitation, failed to have the new mortgage recorded. She subsequently asked him often for the papers so as to have it recorded, but he would not give them to her. He is now financially embarrassed, and she sues to compel him to account for her property, to deliver the mortgage for record, and to be enjoined from selling any of her estate.

Mr. Bedell, in contradiction of Mrs. Parkhurst's complaint, says: "I do not owe her $80,000, or any other sum. I have begun a suit for $130,000 for property that I deeded her. Her husband came from Cincinnati to New York many years ago. His partner in business had failed, and it was my influence, and the large advances of money made by me, that saved him from failing and ruin. Mrs. Parkhurst has lived in my family since the death of her husband. The memorable day that she left without notice household goods, paintings, mosaic tables, wines, things ornamental and useful that cost me over $100,000, together with my wife and three children, left also. For over one year these plans were being perfected, and, aided by eminent counsel, my affectionate family were daily eating and drinking around the same table. Simultaneously, by the use of the telegraph, the legal papers were being served on me in New York City, while the goods and the family were leaving my house at Goshen. No word of warning or complaint had reached my ear. When occasion requires the veil will be raised, and the public will then be the jurors to decide upon the morality, frauds, thefts, and conspiracy that have been enacted for the past year against me."

The complaint in Mr. Bedell's counter suit, which is jointly against his wife and Mrs. Parkhurst, declares that he conveyed to Mrs. Parkhurst property in New York, Brooklyn, and Goshen as collateral security for what he owed her; that this property is of greater value than the sum claimed to be due her, and that he is ready to account for her property, and pay any just balance.

Metheglin Receipts.

The *Prairie Farmer*, in response to an inquiry, furnishes the following receipts:

"To make strong metheglin, take honey, fourteen pounds; water, three gallons; yeast, half gill; two ounces of hops boiled in one quart of water; mix this water (after straining out the hops) with the rest of the material; put all in a cask or jar, and enough water to make the whole four gallons; let it work three days, then bottle and tie down the corks. Mead is made in the same way, but only one-half the amount of honey is used. Another way to make it: Twelve pounds of honey, whites of six eggs; mix well; add then twenty pounds of honey; boil one hour; then add cinnamon, ginger, cloves, mace; as soon as cold, put one spoonful yeast in the barrel, keeping the vessel full as it works; after working, stop close, when fine, bottle for use.

"Pay on Demand."

Entering a saloon on Larned street west, the other day, a man laid an old, spavined fifty cent shinplaster on the bar, and called for beer.

The bar-tender surveyed the old relic, turned it over, and replied:

"Dot ishn't so goot as some prown paper."

"Do you go back on the Government of the United States?" demanded the stranger.

"Vhere is dot government?"

"Right there, sir. The Government of the great United States of America issued that shinplaster, and agreed to redeem it."

"I never heard about dot," replied the bar-tender, pushing the money away.

"Well, I'll make you hear of it mighty quick, if you don't hand out the beer and give me my change.

"You mean somedings. You start a row?"

"Yes, I mean something. I'll have the United States Supreme Court in this barroom in les'n half an hour, and before noon I'll have you poking your nose between iron bars."

"Vat I does, eh?"

"You refuse to take that money."

"But it ish no goot."

"What did you issue it for?"

"I didn't makes no money."

"Wasn't that money made by the Government?" demanded the stranger. "Who is the Government? Why, the people, of course. I am part of the Government, you are another part, and so on. I aided to issue that money, and so did you, and we promised to redeem it. Now, you rake in that promise to pay, and give me my change, or I'll get up the biggest lawsuit you ever heard of."

"Who shall take him of me?" inquired the bartender, as he picked up the money.

"Any one you offer it to, or he'll be liable to a suit for false pretenses. Go right up to the postoffice with it, demand silver, and if they won't exchange you can get a lawyer to shut the shop up."

The man took it and handed out the change and the beer, and as the stranger passed out, he called to his wife and asked:

"Say, Katrina, what you tinks now?"

"Some more taxes, Henry?"

"No more daxes, but I am some of der government, and you are some of der government, and de baby in der gradle is a leetle pit of the government, and I shall get some new glose and vote for myself to go to der gommon gouncil?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873. - - 6778,251.56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. B. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Brady, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Holiday Presents!

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

Cheapest Wholesale and Retail House in the City.

J. D. THOMPSON & CO.,

176 and 178 WOOD STREET.

FORTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, 124 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	
Dec. 1st, 1875	$4,074,491 14
Amount dividend Dec. 1st, 1875	110,833 21
Amount contingent fund, Dec 1st, 1875	201,458 94
Total liabilities	$4,386,783 29

ASSETS.

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	$3,033,277 81
Mortgage Interest due	18,980 56
Stock in Pittsburgh banks	71,624 04
U. S. Government bonds	850,000 00
Real estate	151,739 42
Bank furniture, safe, &c	13,071 95
Cash in banks and on hand	249,058 49
Total assets	$4,386,783 29

Present number of depositors 10,002, averaging $418.44 each.

DECEMBER 1st, 1875.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report, that they have examined the Treasurer's report for the last six months, ending November 30th, 1875, and find the same a correct exhibit of the bank, consisting of bonds and mortgages, deeds of real estate, certificates of bank stock, U. S. Government bonds, cash in hand, cash in Pittsburgh bank books) and on hand, and find the same to correspond with the above report.

GEO. D. BRUCE,
JAMES D. WHITE,
RICH'D HAYS,
Auditing Committee.

December 16, 1875.

The trustees have this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. for the last six months ending November 30th, 1875, free of Government tax, and payable forthwith. If not drawn will bear interest from 1st inst.

CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 17th, 1875. 6:19

Musical Gifts for Christmas!
Musical Gifts for New-Years!

Gems of English Song!
Gems of English Song!
Gems of English Song!
Gems of English Song!
Gems of English Song!

75 of the best songs extant, collected in a handsome volume of 224 pages. With elegant gilt binding, $4. In cloth, $3.00. In boards, $2.50.

Uniform in style, price and binding with the above is tasteful book, we have other books of "Gems," German, Scottish and Sacred; also, of best Irish Melodies, and the choicest Operatic Songs.

Christmas Carols. By Howard. 38 cents.
Anthem. There were Shepherds. Millard. 75 cents.
Merry Christmas. Piano Piece. Wilson. 60 cents.

Rejoice the hearts of the Old Folks with Centennial Collection for Old Folk's Concerts. 40 cents. By E. Tourjee.

Gladden your Sabbath School by introducing SHINING RIVER. One of the sweetest of song books.

Order the above books of any of the principa music dealers, or by mail, enclosing retail price, o

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.

REMOVAL.

THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,

43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Window Glass

Of all sizes, cut to order.

VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.

FRUIT JARS,

Of old and Reliable Patterns.

Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. apr:p87

Pennsylvania Female College,

PITTSBURGH (EAST END).

Rev. THOMAS C. STRONG, D.D., President.

The SECOND TERM will commence on WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1876.

The course of study is complete in each department. The training thorough. The government that of a Christian Home.

Applications for catalogues or entrance to be made to the President. y59-TTRS

STILL COMPLETE.

OUR STOCK OF

DESIRABLE GOODS

FOR GENTS' WEAR.

HENRY SMITH & SONS,

98 Wylie Ave.

CEMENT—200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE, 100 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRUMMINGS.

SATU

AT

Wm. Semple's.

A Very Attractive and Fine Line of Seasonable

DRESS GOODS,

In all the very newest materials and most fashionable styles and designs, in all grades and qualities, and are offered at Special Low Prices.

All the Newest Shades in

COLORED ALPACAS!

Mohairs, Serges, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Arctic and Knickerbocker Suitings, newest things in Camel's Hair Suitings, Sateens, Silk Poplins, &c., &c., some extra good bargains in this line.

One of the largest varieties and assortments of Low and Medium Priced Dress Goods ever placed on our counters.

12½c to 25c, Plaid and Plain Dress Goods, different materials, splendid bargains.

From 25c and upwards, a beautiful line of Finer Goods, worth full one-third more.

The remarkable success attending our sales of

BLACK CASHMERES!

At 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, and finer goods show them to be the Very Best of Value. Our line includes goods from 50c to $2.50.

Special Bargains in

Black and Colored Dress Silks

From $1 to $3.50 per yard.

A very choice line in colors—our own importation.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT!

Is very complete in all desirable fabrics.

BEST POSSIBLE VALUE AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

New and Seasonable Goods

FOR THE

HOLIDAY SEASON!

AT

ERWIN'S,

172 & 174 Federal St.

Extra Good Bargains in Each and Every Department.

Largest Stock of Medium Priced Dress Goods Ever Exhibited in this Market.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

CAMEL'S HAIR GOODS,

Plain, Plaid and Mixed for Overdresses.

MATALASSE CLOTHS
AND
INVISIBLE PLAIDS,

In complementary colors for suits.

Myrtle, Green, Seal Brown, Dark Prune and Navy Blue, in

Alpacas, Poplins, Cashmeres and Merinos,

All qualities, ranging from 25c to $1,

TYCOON REPPS,

Over 100 different styles; some splendid patterns for Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.

BLACK CASHMERES!

Our usual good bargains at same popular prices, viz.: 50c, 60c, 75c, 90c, $1 and $1.10.

CLOAKS AND JACKETS

Our own manufacture, some entire new styles—we guarantee a better garment for the price than can be found anywhere else in this market.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS—Large stock, Good Goods and low prices.

A. W. ERWIN,

172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,

Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—Plain and Initial Handkerchiefs, Fancy Collars and Cuffs, Linen and Lace Sets, Silk Mufflers, Handsome and useful goods for Holiday Presents.

GIVING MADE EASY

BY

"Our New System."

The great SAVING will enable you to give to all the friends you have in the following list:

To Husband	$12 98
To Grandfather—a big Silk Handkerchief	99
To Mother—a Corset or pair of Kid Gloves	98
To Father—a pair Plush Lined Gloves	1 03
To Sister—a Braided Set Collars and Cuffs	97
To Brother—Six Linen Handkerchief Box	1 23
To Emma—a Doll or Set of Dishes	1 03
To Dick—Tool Chest 50c, or Building Blocks	23
To Hilda—a Silk Handkerchief	38
To William to drive—Doll Gauntlets	48
And for Aunt and Uncle—	

INNUMERABLE

Toys, Fancy Goods, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Bows, Scarfs, Nubias, Gloves, Napkins, Towels, Slipper Patterns, Fancy Cards, Soap, Sleeve Buttons, Jet Jewelry, &c.

Orders by mail promptly filled; 1c per ounce postage.

Combination Paper Lap Board, $1.25.

J. D. CARLISLE,

37 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

NEW CARPETS.

No Old Stock.

ALL FRESH.

FALL STYLES.

HENRY McCALLUM,

77 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETS!

A CHOICE STOCK.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 FIFTH AVENUE.

Bronzes. 189 Silverware

J.P.SMITH, SON & CO.

ARE OPENING A

VERY FINE LINE

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS!

SUITABLE

For Presents.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Vases. Liberty St. Cut Glass.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

B. TIEGEL,

NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.

LOWEST PRICES,

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

DAY, DECE

AT

Wm. Semple's.

OUR LINE OF

LADIES' AND MISSES'

Cloth Sacques

In Beaver and Rough Cloth, made and handsomely trimmed in all styles, all cuts, the Best Bargains possibly to be had in this line, and will be found from 33⅓ to 50 per cent. less than former prices.

Ladies' New Styles Winter Shawls, Misses' Shawls, Mourning Shawls, Broche and Cashmere Shawls, Shoulder Shawls, Etc.

Waterproof and Storm Cloaks,

Silk Fur-lined Sacques, Cloaks, Wraps, Real Seal Skin Sacques.

A Special Bargain may be had in these.

Beaver Sackings, Rough Cloth for Sacques, Honeycomb and Sackings for Children, Turkish Sackings, Etc., Etc.

Ladies' Black and Colored Suits,

At Lowest Prices.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN

LADIES' BLACK SILK SUITS,

Paris made. Elegantly made and trimmed, Marked at a special low price.

Ready-Made Clothing and Winter Overcoats

For Men, Youths and Boys, at the lowest prices.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS & SLIPPERS

For Men, Boys, Ladies, Misses and Children. All the different grades at low prices. Gum Overshoes of all kinds.

A large and complete line of all kinds of Furs, Children's Sets, &c., &c., at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

CHRISTMAS

AT

B. & B.,

128 Federal St.,

In the shape of

USEFUL PRESENTS

AT BARGAIN PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED,

100 pieces Double-width Mohair Lustres at 25c, decidedly the best value offered this or

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 25, 1875.

Yesterday being the day before Christmas, the banking business of two days was crowded into one—making thus a heavier business than usual. Other than this there was nothing that calls for special remark in the banks. The streets, despite the rain-storm prevailing, were crowded with persons bent on Christmas purchases, and the toy stores were well patronized. To-day is a legal holiday.

Says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean:* Failures in all lines of business continue to be very numerous everywhere. The Commercial Loan Company Savings Bank, with aggregate liabilities of about $550,000, is the first one of any importance we have had in Chicago or in fact anywhere in the Northwest for several months, and though we shall probably have others before spring, as a result of the settlements at the close of this year, there will not be half so many in proportion to population and business as in the Eastern States and Europe. Within the last three weeks, six savings banks, with an aggregate of over $4,000,000 of deposits, have failed in New York City. This week, among a host of smaller failures in the East, we note the failure of the Providence (R. I.) Tool Company, a concern of sufficient magnitude to have a large contract with the Turkish Government to supply guns, of which the tool company now has on hand $1,200,000 worth.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1868—coupon	122¾
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	124¾	10-40's	116¾
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865	115¾	New 5 per cents	116¾
" 1865, new	118¾	10-40's—coupons	118¾
5-20's 1867	122¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	18
Erie	18¾	Union Pacific	72¾
" C. & I. C.	8	Toledo & Wabash	3
" A. & G. W.	3¾	Harlem	130
St. Paul	34½	Adams Express	101½
Do. Pref.	64¾	American Express	56½
Michigan Southern	89¾	U. S. Express	50
North Western Com	83¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	83½
Do. Pref.	84	Quicksilver	17¾
Rock Island	103¾	Mariposa	9¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	89¾	Mariposa Pref.	20¾
Pacific Mail	39¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	20
Western Union Tel.	72¾	Panama	125
		Iron Mountain	13

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks from the Philadelphia Stock Board:

C. H. R. (S)	48½	Cen. Trans (A)	46
Leading (S)	54	Empire Do (B)	52
J. Cos. of N. J. (B)	134	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (B)	95
1st Creek & Allen	49½	P. C. & St. L. 7's	—
Lehigh Valley...(S)	61¾		

NEW YORK, December 24, 1875.

Money easy at 6a7 per cent. gold, and closed easy at 2a3; prime mercantile paper 7a8. The customs receipts were $148,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $111,000. The clearings were $55,000,000. The dry goods imports for the week were $699,000.

Gold opened at 113¾ and closed at 113. All the sales of the day having been at these figures. The rates paid for carrying were 3, 2½, 2 and 3½ per cent. Governments were firmer and a fraction higher. Railroad bonds were quiet and strong. State securities were dull. Stocks opened weak and lower, declining ½ to 1½. Western Union and Lake Shore leading the decline. At the close the market was firmer and advanced ¼a½, closing steady at the improvement. The transactions aggregated 4,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Pacific Mail, 30,000 Western Union, and 34,000 Lake Shore. Capitalists were offering money to-day for 60 days at 6a7 per cent. The Cotton Exchange adjourned until Tuesday, and the Stock, Gold and Produce Exchange until Monday.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$1,829,000
Specie, increase	654,100
Legal tenders, decrease	1,198,300
Deposits, decrease	3,590,200
Circulation, decrease	77,000
Reserve, increase	254,400

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 25½; do of '65, 115½; do new, 119½; do of 7, 122½; do of '68, 122½; new 5s, 116½; 10-40s registered, 116½; do coupons, 117½; currency 6, 122½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, 6s, old, 40½; do 6s, new, 38; Virginia, old, 37; do new, 37½; Missouri 6s, 102¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 72½; Pacific Mail, 39½; Mariposa, 8¾; Mariposa preferred, 9½; Adams Express, 101½; Wargo Express, 85½; American Express, 56½; U. S. Express, 49½; New York Central, 103½; Erie, 18¾; do preferred, 31; Harlem, 129½; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 59; Panama, 125; U. Pacific Stocks 72; Lake Shore, 59; Illinois Central, 96; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 113; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 112½; Central Pacific bonds, 107½; Union Pacific bonds, 105; Union Pacific sinking fund bonds, 93½; Illinois Central, 96, Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 99½; Northwester, 38¾; preferred, 54½; C. C. & I., 58; New Jersey Central, 104½; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 34½; preferred, 64½; Wabash, 3¾; do preferred, 5; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 15; Chicago & Alton, 97½; preferred 95; Ohio & Mississippi, 18½; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 119½; Atlantic & Pacific, 18.

LONDON, December 24—5 P. M.—The million withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £155,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2¾a2¾ per cent., or ¾ below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money and account 94 1-16; 20s of '65, 104; do of '67, 107; 10-40s, 96½; new 5s, 105; New York Ceural, 96; Erie, 13½; preferred, 28.

PARIS, December 24.—Rentes 65f 90c. FRANKFORT, December 24.—U. S. new, 99¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 24, 1875.

A New York paper, noted as being one of the most conservative, alluding to the business outlook, says: "Recent failures are regarded as very unfortunate just now, as tending to unsettle things, making money tight in the neighboring manufacturing towns, and by consequence disagreeable for New England interests, though it is judged the annoyance will be but temporary. But the year will turn out on a calm retrospect very much better than as expected when it opened. It has not been very satisfactory. Prices have been very low, and unremunerative recently constantly on the decline, and as U. S. soldiers know, a retreat—change of basis—is uncomfortable even with the staunchest and most valiant, who cannot be demoralized. But as dry-goods trade may safely be said to be in a healthier condition than its neighbors."

APPLES—There is a very fair jobbing trade, but no improvement in prices, which afford little or no margin for profit; selling at $2.75a3.75 ₩ bbl for common to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—70a75c ₩ gallon.

BEANS—Navies quoted at $1.25a1.30 ₩ bushel to the trade and $1.40a1.50 in a supply way.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for fine table Butter, and we note regular sales at quotations. The receipts have been increasing recently, and some operators are apprehensive of a reaction after the holidays.

CHEESE—The market continues quiet and unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 13¼a14c; ditto New York, 13¾a14c.

CRANBERRIES—$10 to $11 ₩ barrel.

CIDER—Daily, 8a9 ₩ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples quoted at 11¾a12¾c for quarters and 12¾a13c for sliced. Peaches (halves), 13a16c; peeled, 20a21c.

FEATHERS—There is a fair demand for fresh, with sales at 28c, 29a30c, mostly at inside rates. Pickled quiet at 20a25c.

FLOUR—There is no improvement in the demand, which is confined entirely to supplying immediate wants, and no change to make in quotations. Spring Wheat Flours, $6.35a6.50 for Wisconsins and $6.65a6.75 for Minnesotas; winters, $6.50 for new red and $6.75a7 for old. Rye flour, $5.25a5.75. Buckwheat Flour, $3.85a4 ₩ ℔.

DRESSED HOGS—7¾a8c.

GRAIN—There is some little movement in Wheat, but the market continues quiet and unchanged—sale of 1 car prime Indiana red at $1.30, and one car each of red and white—sold together—at $1.35. Spronty wheat is hard to sell except at very low prices—mills here do not want it at any price. The Oat market is quiet, but with a limited supply prices are maintained. Penna. and Ohio mixed, 32a33c; do white, 34a35c; Penna. white, 34a35c. The supply of old shelled Corn is scarce, but there is not much call for it, as the new is taking its place—sales of prime yellow, free in elevator, at 47a48c. Sales of new Ear at 47a52c, as to quality and condition, and new Shelled may be quoted at 50a53c on track. Rye is quiet and unchanged—selling at 80a81 cents. No movement in Barley.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues very dull, with but little that is really new or important to record. Coffee continues dull and weak, with indications of a still further shrinkage in values; It is expected, however, that there will be an increased trade after the holidays, as Jobbers, as a rule, have been carrying very light stocks for several months past. Sugars and Molasses quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10¾
Crushed	12¾	Standard C	10¼
Granulated	12¾	Refined Yellows	9¾a9¾
Powdered	12¾	N. O. new crop	8¾a9
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23	R. Rio, ll pkgs	20½
Prime Rio	21½a22	R. Rio, loose	20
Good Rio	22 @23	Roasted Java	40
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.

Carolina	8	Rangoon	7

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	60 @ 90	Oolong	50 @ 85
Imperial	80 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	13	Turkish Prunes	8 @ 9
L. Raisins, per box	2 25	French Prunes	10 @12
Currents, per lb	6		

SYRUPS.

Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	80	Demarara	60a65
N.O. prime	65		

GOATS.

Best Wax	7¾	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 25
Superior Wax	6¾	White Russian, per box	6 00
Woman's Friend	5¾		
Goshen, per box	3 50		

HAY—Upland prairie firmer, $12a14; timothy unchanged at $18a20, with but little real y prime offering.

MILL FEED—Continues very dull, but prices remain about as last quoted.

ONIONS—Sales of 300 ₩ bbl at $3.

POULTRY—Was in better demand and prices raied higher: Dressed Chickens (entrals out), 11a13 per lb; ditto Ducks and Turkeys, 13a15 cents. Live Chickens continue dull at 6a7½ cents per pair.

POTATOES—Are coming forward more freely, and the market is dull. Peach Blows, 75a80c; other kinds, 35a37c.

PROVISIONS—As will be seen, we have reduced our quotations on Sugar-cured Hams half a cent, on Lard a quarter of a cent and Mess Pork 50 cents ₩ barrel. A Chicago paper, of Thursday, says: Packers seem determined to wait till the volumeof offerings has accumulated to a point where holders will be willing to accept a considerable reduction from present quotations, and this point would probably have been reached ere now, but for the packers on English account, who have been buying all hogs at the market price, and sending off the product without reference to the wishes of parties in the other departments of the trade. The majority of the packers seem disposed to disband their workers and shut down altogether rather than continue on the present plan.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	15¾	Do. half barrels	14
Shoulders, do	11¾	Lard, Ref. for sum-mer use, in tierces	—
Sugar Cured Hams	18¾	Do. in ¼ bbls	—
Dried Beef, Ex. Sc	—	Do. in buckets	14¾
Dried Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	—	Do. in 3 lb cans	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do. 3 lb pails	17¾
Bib sides	—	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Short Rib do	14	Do. 8 lb do	17
Clear Sides	14¾	Ham Sausage	10
Mess Pork, per bbl	$22.00	Cheese	—
Family Mess Pork	22.00	Pig's Feet, in kegs	$2.30
Short Cut	22.00	Do. ¼ bbls	1.50
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13¾	Do. do, bbls	9.26

RAGS—Good mixed, 2¾a3c.

SEEDS—Not enough doing to establish rates. Flax Seed nominal at $1.50a1.60; Timothy, $2.25a2.50; Clover, $7, 90a8.10.

TALLOW—City Rendered, 9¾a10.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 24, 1875.

Pittsburgh.

PIG IRON.—The general position of the pig iron trade remains substantially as noted in our last report; there has been but little change for several weeks. There is little or nothing doing—the mills are buying only to supply present actual wants, and then only in small lots, being anxious to close the year with just as little stock as possible. Some operators are hopeful of an increased trade next month—after stock-taking has been completed, but the outlook is not regarded as being very encouraging, and the probability is that the hand-to-mouth policy will be pretty closely adhered to for some time yet. The only thing that could stimulate the demand just now would be the probability of an advance in prices; if consumers could only be satisfied that hard-pan had been reached, they would no doubt buy pretty freely, but as long as there is a possibility of a still further decline they will continue to buy only when forced to it.

MANUFACTURING—Continues dull, as it always is at the close of the year; orders, as the saying is, are few and far between, and prices are still reported unremunerative. The cost of production has been reduced, as both labor and the raw materials are lower, but prices of the product have been cut down correspondingly—rendered necessary by competition from other points; the reduction in the quality of qualities can no longer be held up which they could not otherwise have done. It is hoped and expected that business will improve next month, and there is no good reason why there should not be an average spring trade.

NAILS.—There is little or movement in Nails, nor is it to be expected this jarticular branch of trade is always dull this month, as well as the first half of January. Prices unchanged—$2.75a2.80—60 days—with 4 to 6 cent. off for cash.

SCRAP IRON.—Continues very dull—dealers nearly all report that there is not enough doing to establish quotations.

NEW YORK.

American Pig.—Since our last the market has been exceedingly quiet, and the year of no trade. Iron worth reporting; $23 remains the price for No. 1 Foundry, and $19@23 is asked for Gray Forge, which is scarcer than other grades. The stock of Iron on the Lehigh and in the Philadelphia is considerable and increasing.

Scotch Pig.—The market remains quiet and firm at the following prices: Coltness, $23; Glengarnock, $20; Gartsherrie, $22.50; Eglinton, $20, 90a20.

Rails.—The principal interest in the Railmarket has been centered on the purchase by Erie and Pennsylvania Central Roads of Steel Rails. The aggregate quantity is stated as high as 32,000 tons, and the price is reported to be $63 at the works. We quote Iron Rails at $52a56 at works, and Steel at $63a65.

OLD RAILS.—Except a sale of 150 tons at $22.50, we hear of nothing during the week. This seems to be owing to the high price, although there are plenty of Rails that could not be bought for anything like it.

SCRAP.—There is nothing to report, and the prices remain nominally the same in the absence of transactions. We quote $30a31.—*Iron Age.*

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

A cable dispatch to the *Tribune*, under date of the 22d, says:—Scotch Pig—Prices have fluctuated both ways since last report, but the market may be quoted strong now, with a limited selling. We quote as last week for makers' Iron: Gartsherrie No. 1, 74s; Coltness No. 1, 77s 6d; Glengarnock No. 1, 73s; Eglinton No. 1, 74s 6d. Manufactured Iron and Rails are without change.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig Iron.—The market is quiet and without material change; transactions have been somewhat anonymous—mostly in small lots—but in the aggregate amount to a fair trade. Prices are steady, with a moderately firm tone, holders being unwilling to make concessions, but where sales are forced, prices have to be shaded. Some sales are reported at figures below our lowest quotations, while in other instances the highest figures have been exceeded, determined in a measure by the character of the brands, and the necessity of the seller. No. 1 Foundry may be quoted $22 to $23.50; No. 2, $21; Grey Forge, $20 to $21, and is in light supply and good demand.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 24, 1875.

Trade continues very much depressed, and no improvement is expected until next month. Crude was reported weaker and lower; immediate shipment was quoted at $1.70 and United certificates at $1.43¾, a decline of 5 cents ₩ bbl within the past few days. Refined, also, is dull and neglected, and prices nominal; Philadelphia delivery, 12¾c; Baltimore, 12¾c; on cars here, 9¾a9½c.

Oil Barrels—Furniture very dull and nominal at $1.05a1.10 for countries and $1.15a1.20 for city make.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Oil Co.	J. S. Davis	400
W. P. Logan & Co.	Geo. Pohl	201
Total		601

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 24, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular, but in the main lower; No. 2 Chicago spring 95¾a96¼ cash or spot; 96¾c January; 97¾c February; No. 3 Chicago spring 75c; rejected 64@65c. Corn: demand light, but holders firm; No. 2 48c spot; 43½c January; 42c February. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley in fair demand at lower rates; 59@59½c spot; 61¾c December; 62c February.

PROVISIONS—Pressed hogs dull; $7,50@7.75. Pork generally unchanged, but some sales rather lower; $19.05 spot; $19.80@19.82½ February. Lard quiet and weak; $12.17½@12.20 spot; $12.37½@12.40 February. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Whisky—$1.09¾ bid, $1.10 asked; sales 1,09½.

A resolution was adopted that until January 2d the Board of Trade will hold no more afternoon sessions.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 25.—Flour dull and in buyers' favor; in limited export and home trade inquiry; receipts 16,000 barrels; superfine State and Western $4.50@4.65; extra do $4.70a5.10; choice do $5.15a5.50; good to extra $5.55@6; white wheat extra $6.05@6.75; extra Ohio $5.00@7.40; St. Louis $4.25@6.20; Minnesota, patent process, extra good to prime $6.75@7.25; choice to double extra $7.30@8. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal quiet; western $3.25@3.60. Wheat dull and in buyers' favor; receipts 41,000 bush; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.19@1.21; No. 3 do $1.08@1.09; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.23@1.25; No. 3 Milwaukee $1.09@1.10; winter red western $1.12@1.25; unsettled; amber spring $1.09@1.11; white spring $1.30@1.32; rejected nominally 90c@$1.02; white western $1.40. Rye quiet; western 86@90c; State 93@95c. Canada in bond 85c; free 90c. Barley and barley; 2-rowed State 96c; rowed State $1.14; No. 2 Canada $1.20. Corn heavy and lower; receipts 24,000 bushels; low mixed 54c; yellow western 55c; mixed 53@54c; mixed no grade 52@53c. Oats dull; receipts 20,000 bushels; mixed western and State 45@46c; white do 46@48c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Hops unchanged. Coffee: Rio dull and heavy; cargoes 14¾@16½c; jobbing at 17@20c. Sugar quiet and heavy; fair to good refining 8@8½c; prime 8¾c; refined unchanged. Molasses: New Orleans quiet at 30@60c. Rice unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 7¾c; refined 12¾c; cases 17c; naptha 8¾@9c. Strained Rosin quiet at $1.65@1.75. Spirits turpentine quiet at 30c. Eggs unchanged. Pork dull; new mess jobbing at $20.75@21 January; February held at $20.85; bid $20.—Grocy Forge, $20 to $21, and is in light supply and good demand.

Boston

BOSTON, December 24.—Flour in limited demand; western superfine $4.25@4.60; common extras $5.50@5.75; Wisconsin extras $5.50@6.25; Minnesota do $5.50@6.75; white wheat Ohio, and Michigan $6@7.25; Illinois $6.75@7.50; St. Louis $7@9; fancy Minnesota $7.75@9.25. Corn dull; mixed and yellow 60@62c. Oats: mixed and No. 2 white 45@46c; extra white 46@47c; No. 1 white 53@57c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 24.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1.00@1.15. Corn steady at 45@46c. Oats firm at 38@42c. Rye quiet at 78@80c. Barley quiet at $1.00. Bulk meats 7¾, 10¼@11c, fully cured loose. Sugar cured hams 14@15½c. Lard: prime steam 14½c; kegs 14¾@15c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1.11.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 24.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour dull. Wheat dull at $1.28@1.30. Corn firm at 48@49c. Oats quiet at 38@43c. Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull; job spot; $21 seller March. Lard dull; steam $12.30@12.37½; kettle 13@13½c. Bacon steady at 9¾, 12@12½c. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1,11.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 24.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Michigan $1.42; amber do $1.34; seller Jan. $1.19; seller Feb. $1.21½; No. 2 amber Michigan $1.13. Corn dull; high mixed 52c; do new 49c; seller December 49¾c; no grade new 43c. Oats dull and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.04½; hard $1.10½; No. 2 do $1.03¾. Corn dull and easier; No. 2 mixed 45c. Oats quiet; No. 2 32c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring 90½c; No. 3 do. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1 72c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 24.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand at 12¼c; sales 1,000 bales; receipts 2,000 bales; shipments 1,000 bales. Other markets quiet and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, December 24.—Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet at 70c. Barley nominally unchanged; quiet.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 24.—Petroleum steady and in strong demand; standard white 110 test 9½c; State 180 test 10½c; Michigan test 13c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Beeves: receipts 1,260 head, making 8,370 for four days, against 5,000 in the same time last week; no improvement in the market; sales extremely slow; 6@7c for common Texans; fair to good steers 10@11c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,400, making 10,400 in four days, against 16,170 in the same time last week; no change in prices and a quiet market; 4¼@7c for common to prime; very good Ohio sheep 110 pounds 6½c. Swine: receipts 1,200, making 11,100 in four days, against 15,520 in the same time last week; none offered for sale; city dressed steady at 8¼@9¼c; western dressed 8¼@8¾c.

BUFFALO, December 23.—Cattle—receipts to-day 442 head; total supply for the week 6,511; there was no market to-day; sales of cows and oxen and ends to city traders. Sheep and lambs—receipts to-day 1,400 head; total supply for the week 12,200 head, market opened dull and very slow; quality of offerings was only fair; the demand was light; only about 5 cars disposed of, mostly common quality; Ohio sheep averaging 100 pounds at $4.35; Indiana sheep ranging from 87 to 91 pounds at $4.37½; Michigan sheep ranging from 70 to 72 pounds at $4.40; Michigan sheep and lambs ranging 81 pounds at $4.62½; Canada sheep and lambs averaging 146 lbs. at $6.75; 102 at $6.25. Hogs—receipts to-day 2,800 head; total supply for the week 25,800; market more active, with a better demand; about 2,300 head changed hands, the majority of them being Yorkers, there being no lots of good straight heavy hogs on sale, those disposed of being selected lots of mixed chipping and heavy hogs; quoted to-day: Yorkers $6.65@6.80; one car of extra selected at $6.90; heavy hogs $6.75@6.90; Chicago, December 24.—Cattle: receipts 1,000 head; market very dull and no change in quotations; shipments 1,000. Hogs: receipts 8,000 head; market steady and firm, but closed rather dull, and 5c lower; packers mostly at $6.75; bacon grades $6.75@7, chiefly at $6.75; Eastern grades chiefly at $6.85@7.25; shipments 2,000. Sheep: receipts 2,000 head; market very dull, at a decline of ¾@1c; sustained late yesterday; common $4.00@4.50; fair to middling $4@5; choice $5.25@5.75.

ALBANY, December 24.—Cattle: market dull, but stronger, numbering about 500 head; range of prices $2@5c for Cherokee; 6@6½c for fair to good Illinois; 6¾@7c for choice heavy stocks. Sheep and lambs: receipts 37 car loads; market 10@15c lower for sheep; lambs scarce and firm.

ST. LOUIS, December 24.—Hogs: receipts light; active and firm; higher for best grades; shipping at $6.15@6.40; good to choice $6.50@6.75; extra $6.80@6.85. Cattle entirely nominal; only a local demand, and that light.

CINCINNATI, December 24.—Hogs dull; common light $6.25@6.40; fair to good packing $6.75@7; choice heavy $7@7.15; receipts 1,200.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 24.—Hogs: receipts 9,000; prices $6.25@6.50.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Cotton quiet at 12¾@13 7-16c; futures closed quiet and easy: December 13 1-32@13 1-16c; January 13¾c; February 13 11-32@13½c; March 13¾c; April 13¾c; May 14 1-16@14 3-32c; June 14 9-32@14 5-16c; July 14 15-16@14 29-32c; August 14 9-16c. The net receipts of the week at all United States ports are 167,000 bales; last year 163,000. The receipts for the week at all United States ports are 2,194,000; last year 1,781,000; exports for the week 129,000; last year 163,000; total exports 1,142,000; last year 997,000; stock on hand and on shipboard not yet cleared at all United States ports 732,000; last year 788,000; stock in interior towns 192,000; last year 137,000; stock at Liverpool 854,000; last year 1,000,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain 240,000; last year 490,000.

NEW ORLEANS, December 24.—Cotton: demand fair; better qualities firmer, leading to outside figures; sales of 9,550 bales; quotations unchanged; receipts net 5,853 bales; 1,979 bales; exports coastwise 1,593; to continent 5,472; stock 228,762. Week's sales 56,200 bales; receipts; net 54,477 bales; gross 72,721; exports 31,224; coastwise 5,835; to Great Britain 28,845.

GALVESTON, December 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾c; stock 95,934 bales; weekly net receipts 20,163 bales; gross 20,300; exports to Great Britain 4,667; coastwise 8,743; sales 14,324

MOBILE, December 24.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 12¾c; stock 71,258 bales; weekly net receipts 19,143 bales; gross 19,181; exports to Great Britain 2,810; to France 1,705; continent 4,025; coastwise 3,047; sales 12,200.

CHARLESTON, December 24.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middlings 12¾@13c; stock 64,490 bales; weekly net receipts 22,789 bales; exports to Great Britain 13,800; to the continent 3,040; coastwise 4,747; sales 10,200.

SAVANNAH, December 24.—Cotton dull; middlings 12¾c; stock 97,062 bales; weekly net receipts 28,750 bales; gross 28,820; exports to Great Britain 6,281; to France 1,827; to the continent —; coastwise 5,822; sales 8,858.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 24.—The general market was very quiet, but there was an improved demand for plaid prints. Heavy standard sheetings were firmly held at full prices; fancy cashmeres are in moderate demand, but other woolen goods remain sluggish. Shawls and felt skirts are dull. Foreign goods continue inactive.

New York Hide and Leather Market.

HIDES.—The demand, as a rule, is still slow and somewhat uncertain, buyers moving with much indifference beyond the parcels required for early consumption. No great objection is made to ruling rates where quality is good and attractive, but an advance on any grade is most strenuously resisted. Holders are not pressing goods to a sale to any extent and generally act about former rates, but are open to negotiation on any full fair bid.

LEATHER.—Dealers, as a rule, advise no great change in the market. Those engaged in meeting the foreign outlet appear to be doing very well, and manage to keep suitable grades sold up pretty closely at full rates, but the home distributing trade is dull and somewhat uncertain. With the exception of choice over-weights we hear no complaints of scarcity of stock, though strictly prime leather of any kind cannot be readily picked up. On values the former general range may be accepted with a firmly quiet tone, though on off qualities the advantage tends to buyers' favor.—*Bulletin.*

Chicago Seed Market.

There was a fair demand for both prime timothy and clover, and buyers, owing to very light offerings, were compelled to pay a shade better prices. A sale of the former was made at $2.30 for good; prime quotable at $2.35. Medium clover sold at $7.35. Flax was quite active, but prices under liberal offerings were rather easy. Sales ranged at $1.23a1.47½ for common to good crushing; a small lot of prime for seed at $1.50. Hungarian and millet were nominal at 40a50c, and buckwheat was quotable at 35a38c, according to quality.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car apples, Head, C. & Co; 1 do b handles, 52 sks low flour, R. Dickey & Co; 54 lcs cheese, Voigt, M. & Co; 2 cars stone, W. Buente; 6 do, Moorhead & Co; 4 pkgs copper, C. & Hussey & Co; 23 coils tel wire, A. Rowe; 2 cases coffee, F. H. Wernicke; 1 do, Wernicke; 6 pkgs eggs, R. A. Austin; 21 tubs butter, Wilbert & W; 6 bx sodas, P. C. Beggert; 19 bbls flour, S. J. Duncan; 19 bxs cheese, T. Duff & Son; 11 do, 3 do butter, Braden & P; 1 car bran, I. G. Graff & Co; 1 car staves, Alex. Speer & Son; 14 bx poultry, Holmes & Co; 4 cars flour, T. C. Jenkins; 29 bbls mdse, Harris & E; 64 bbls hams, 16 do shoulders 45 lrcs grease, R. Owens & Co; 25 bbls spirits, J. McDonald; 1 car p lead, Bailey, F. & Co; 1 car flour, B. H. Voskamp; 1 do wheat, Whitacre & W; 1 do, Bennett & S; 50 bx soap, Shoemaker & Co; 30 bbls flour, R. F. Weddell; 2 cases mdse, J. Porterfield; 17 bbls liquor, J. L. Donaldson; 5 do, Schmidt & F; 5 do, M. McCullough & Co; 10 do, Miller, F. & Co; 10 do, J. J. Speer & Co; 6 cars flour, T. C. Jenkins; 1 do, B. H. Voskamp; 1 do, F. & W. P. Forgan; 1 car potter, Byers, McC. & Co; 1 do hay, W. G. Miller; 40 bxs cheese, Braden & P; 9 tubs butter, 3 d hogs, Wilbert & W; 21 pkgs lard, 2 bbls tallow, J. & H. Loh & Co; 1 bbl apples, Jeffries, K. & Co; 10 bbls eggs, Voigt, M. & Co; 1 car potatoes, Head, C. & Co; 2 do, G. L. Peabody; 2 do, F. Godehl; 1 car oats, Kell & R; 79 sks flour, Head, C. & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—160 pkgs fish, T. C. Jenkins; 1 bx mdse, J. A. Smith Son & Co; 1 do boots, M. S. Doudts; 2 boxes crackers, S. S. Marvin & Co; 2 brg ware, Dr. R. F. Dale; 6 bxs scales, Fairbanks, M. & Co; 2 do b powderc Arbuckles & Co; 2 do slate; 2 do wood in shape, Stevens & W; 1 do hard ware, Cavitt & P; 13 pcs marble, J. C. Wattle; 80 bbls flour, Voigt, M & Co; 2 racks frames, Pickersgill & Co; 10 pails tobacco, J. W. Taylor; 7 racks frames, S. Boyd & Co; 2 bxs organs, S. Hamilton; 1 do lanterns, Atlantic Glass Co; 1 box mdse, J. A. McNally; 4 kgs butter, F. Hornbach; 1 bbl b ale, Geo. Singer & W; 5 cks 6 ware, M. W. Sackett & Co; 21 boxes pipes, Curry & M; 25 cases matches, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 bureau, M. Hoffman; 1 pkg mdse, Wilkins & Co; 101 sks oats, 104 do corn, 15 do rye, Kiwood & McC; 303 do oats, J. Graham; 200 do potatoes, J. A. Graff & Co; 10 bbls oil, Mingo Oil Co; 1 bbl, Paine A. & T; 10 cm barrels, S. S. Marvin & Co; 4 d hogs, 1 Hippley; 3 bbls poultry, 1 do butter, W. Benson; 1 box mdse, A. F. Keyser; 6 bbls poultry, 2 brls do 4 d hog, J. H. Loh & Co; 8 d hogs, P. Hittle & Co; 20 bags rye, Kiwood & McC; 54 boxes cheese, Voigt, M. & Co; 1 box mdse, N. C. Arensberg; 1 bbl hogs, 1 d hog, P. Smith; 1 box sunds, J. G. Leitch; 53 cases dry, Rakewell, F. & Co; 7 cars o barrels, B. D. Moore; 12 bags beans, J. J. Pettit & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—204 bbls flour, Schmidt & Co; 1 bbl beans, J. H. Loh & Co; 15 tubs butter, E. Fox & Co; 12 do, Voigt M. & Co; 2 sks rags, 1 bbl do, M. W. Rankin & Bro; 67 sks rags, Everhardt & O; 30 do cotter, 49 do oates, 2 bdls sacks, Kiwood & McC; 2 bbls game, J. H. Loh & Co; 6 do flour, 46 sks do, Mellor & R; 1 bbl pork, 44 bags do, S. S. Marvin & Co; 15 bbls bounty, Johnson, C. & Co; 3 bbls steel, 34 pcs do, Anderson & W; 1 car o oats, D. G. Stewart & Co; 1 bbl whisky, B. H. Lubbers; 6 bbls sugar, Dilworth Brodt; 1 box d poultry, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 1 iron safe, Rafft's Safe & Lock Co; 55 pkgs tobacco, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 4 tubs butter, Wilbert & W; 2 do, 2 do lard, J. M. Loh & Co; 100 sks flour, Lindsay, Jr. & Co; 24 cads tobacco, Lambie Bros; 50 bxs candles, Schomaker & Co; 2 cars b shoulders, W. B. Hays & Son; 1 car b hay, 2 do o corn, Scott & G; 2 cars hams, W. B. Hays & Son; 3 bales rags, J. Woodwell & Co; 30 pails tobacco, 50 bxs soap, Arbuckles & Co; 56 bbls d corn, J. H. Lippincott; 9 cm kegs, J. M. Muller; 2 cars shoulders, W. B. Hays & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—55 cars

HOME NEWS.

City Roads.

The Road Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Breed is the chair. An ordinance opening Notley street, Twenty-third ward, was recommended to Councils affirmatively. The following contracts were let: For constructing the Concord alley sewer, to McDonough & Logan; contracting the Sylvan avenue bridge over Watson's Hollow, to R. R. Reno; grading Euclid street, to R. Ellis.

The Gas in Allegheny.

During the past month the quality of gas furnished in Allegheny has been deteriorating daily, and last evening it was far below the standard required by law. It is said that the gas company are now using a very poor quality of stock with which to make the gas. The matter is the cause of considerable complaint among the Alleghenians, who demand the attention of the Gas Inspector to the matter to see that the gas is made of the proper illuminating quality.

Official Amenities.

A pleasant affair was that which occurred in the Sheriff's office yesterday afternoon. The Deputy Sheriffs presented to Sheriff Hare a finely ornamented clock and bronze mantel ornaments to correspond, and the clerks in the Sheriff's office presented Chief Clerk Cluley with an elegant watch seal. In return the Sheriff and Clerk Cluley presented each of their subordinates with appropriate articles. The presentation address was made by S. Gyer, Esq., on behalf of the donors and this was responded to by W. D. Moore, Esq., for the recipients.

Those "Liquor Informations."

The following note explains itself:

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24, 1875.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

In this morning's issue you reflect on the Grand Jury of which I had the honor of being foreman, by saying that "ten informations for illegal liquor selling made by Chief Ross and ignored, were brought before the present Grand Jury and true bills found."

I desire to say that not one of the cases before the Grand Jury over which I presided was before the present December Jury. The cases referred to were before the September term instead of the June term.

GEO. H. KUHN,
Foreman Grand Jury.

Patents Granted.

The following is the list of Patents issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending December 23d, 1875, and furnished for the GAZETTE by W. C. Beringer, Solicitor of Patents, 116 Smithfield street:

Mowing Machines—Wm. C. Douthett, Springdale, Pa. Assignor of part of his right to Jessie E. Snyder, Williamsport, and James E. Karns, Springdale, Pa. Filed March 12th, 1875.

Frames for Graining-plates—Robert A. Adams, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed May 20th, 1875.

Attaching Disks to Dental Plates—Quincy A. Scott, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed November 29th, 1875.

Hay Loaders—Charles M. Young, Meadville, Pa. Filed September 13th, 1875.

Devices for Removing the Blow-over from Glassware—William Adams, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed October 15th, 1875.

Pile-pipe Cutters—James M. Atkinson, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed November 1st, 1875.

Grate Bars—Walter C. Childs, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed August 23d, 1875.

Fire Extinguishing Apparatus—Joseph H. Gregg, New Brighton, Pa. Assignor to Jas. L. Hastings and Wm. H. Hastings, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed September 20th, 1875.

Cross-cut Saws—J. E. Emerson, Beaver Falls, Pa. Filed November 29th, 1875.

Glass Molds—H. Franz, Pittsburgh, Pa. Assignor to Campbell, Jones & Co., same place. Filed October 28th, 1875.

Stump-hinge Attachment—J. Freeman, Parker's Landing, Pa. Assignor of one-half his right to John Eaton, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed November 10th, 1875.

Mattresses for Forming Embankments—James D. Eads, St. Louis, Mo., and Jas. Andrews, Allegheny, Pa. Filed August 19th, 1875.

OIL REFINERS' MEETING.

Freight Rates Under Discussion.

A meeting of the Pittsburgh oil refiners was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Several weeks ago the refiners were notified by the officers of the Pennsylvania railroad that after January 1st the rates for the transportation of oil would be increased. That notification, however, was subsequently withdrawn. The refiners think the rates yet too high, and it was to consider that matter that the meeting was held yesterday. What action was taken could not be ascertained, as the session was understood to be not an open one.

AN IMPOSTER.

Another Confidence Woman.

It was discovered yesterday that a fashionably dressed and well bred woman had victimized Messrs. Giffendenny & Hess, Wholesale Grocers, and a number of other firms, by obtaining goods from them and requesting that they be sent to Mr. U. Moorhead's, No. 98 Centre avenue. When the parcel was delivered a man was always found waiting on the steps to receive it. On Friday the woman bought $150 worth of goods at Joseph Horne & Co.'s. The porter was sent to deliver them. When the man on the steps saw the porter coming he lit out. Inquiry at the house developed the fact that the goods had not been bought by any one there, and that the dwellers had been receiving bills for purchases they had never made. Thus was the fraud discovered but the imposter has not yet been arrested.

THE MURDER OF EVERSON.

His Death in a Louisville Hospital.

On Wednesday night Edward Everson, who is widely known in Pittsburgh, was killed on the towboat Mary Ann, below Louisville. The first intelligence received was through Captain Bates, of the towboat, who telegraphed that the man had been killed by accident. But subsequently it was ascertained that the night before Everson and Charles Wilson, fireman of the boat, became engaged in an altercation, but were parted by other members of the crew. Later on the same night Wilson, it is alleged, procured a cutlass and attacked Everson with it, inflicting wounds that on Thursday morning caused his death. The affair occurred some twenty miles below Louisville, but the boat arrived there and Everson was taken to the City Hospital before death occurred. Wilson was arrested on a charge of murder and is now in custody. The remains of the deceased will be brought here for interment.

TWO SHARPERS.

Their Operations Yesterday Morning.

Shortly after six o'clock yesterday morning a couple of individuals entered the boot and shoe establishment of Wm. Zimmerman, on Fifth avenue Extension between Chatham and Federal streets, and asked to look at a pair of boots. They were shown some and selecting a pair that they thought would suit them—at a cost of $10—they grabbed them and ran, forgetting to make payment. They dodged around a corner, and shortly after appeared at a cigar store, purchased a few cents' worth, and offered in payment a quarter that the proprietor pronounced counterfeit, and refused to take. They next put in appearance at a shoe store above Magee street, Fifth avenue Extension and there succeeded in playing the "grab and run" game on the proprietor to the extent of three or four pairs of valuable shoes.

It is said they displayed quite a quantity of money at the cigar store, which it is presumed was counterfeit. They will likely be heard from again.

JOHN J. FINNEY.

He is Yet in the North Amherst, Ohio, Jail.

It is well known that on Saturday last John A. Finney, a Second avenue commission merchant, was arrested in this city by the Sheriff of Lorraine county, Ohio, and taken to North Amherst, in that State, to answer a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. As nothing has been heard of him since then, it has naturally excited lively curiosity among the merchants of Pittsburgh as to what has become of him, whether he is in prison or has been released. In conversation with his attorney, Mr. Robt. Robb, yesterday, our reporter was informed that Mr. Finney is yet in the North Armherst jail, but that it is probable that he will be released next week. Mr. Robb stated that Mr. Finney submits to imprisonment by the advice of his counsel, who is confident that when his case comes up for trial he will be acquitted. Mr. R. also stated that when Mr. Finney is at liberty he will likely institute proceedings for false arrest against his prosecutors. Such is the status of the case at present.

DEPUTY SHERIFF ARRESTED.

A Cambria County Officer Committed to Jail Last Night for Alleged False Arrest.

Deputy Sheriff John T. Barris, of Cambria county, was arrested in this city last evening on a capias issued by Prothonotary Kennedy, on a charge of false arrest, and committed to jail. The circumstances of this case are worthy of a brief resume. A few days ago M. C. Murphy, of Johnstown, instituted suit before a magistrate of that city, charging George Tipper, of this city, with obtaining $28 worth of goods by false representations. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Harris. That officer came here, got the warrant endorsed by Alderman McMasters, and arrested Tipper. The latter liquidated his account and was released. Harris went back to Johnstown but yesterday returned to Pittsburgh. Tipper, through his counsel, represented to Judge Ewing, in the District Court, that he had been falsely arrested by Harris, whereupon the Judge directed a capias to be issued for the arrest of the accused. It was executed by Deputy Sheriff Fife and Harris was taken into custody and committed to prison. Mr. Murphy, of Johnstown, was informed by telegraph of the affair and he dispatched back that he would be here this morning, when the prisoner will likely be released, if not unconditionally, at least on bail. Mr. Harris is said to be a faithful and efficient officer, and not given as many of his class are to persecuting.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

John Edmundson vs. John Crane. Report of Auditor confirmed, and Prothonotary ordered to pay out fund in accordance with the same.

Henry Croushore vs. D. Chestnut; before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $138.50. Gainsford vs. Painter & Welsh. Jury out.

Albert N. Sutton was appointed auditor in the matter of the voluntary assignment of A. D. Gerwig & Co. to George T. Heltzel.

James M. Muller and Wm. E. Harrison appointed appraisers in the matter of the voluntary assignment of John F. Wolff to D. C. Hoffman.

The petition of Mrs. Mary L. Robinson to secure to herself her separate earnings was presented and filed.

George Arthurs et ux., et al. vs. George Ewart et al. Decree in partition awarded.

Robert B. Petty, Esq., was appointed Commissioner in the case of Eliza A. Doudd, by her next friend, vs. John Doudd, a petition in divorce.

Reed & Craig vs. Blair et ux. Motion and reasons for new trial *ex parte* defendants.

James E. Schwartz vs. Mary Emma Hazlett. Refusal to take purparts at valuation presented and filed.

Thomas Scott vs. Annie E. Allinder. Motion and reasons for a new trial *ex parte* defendant.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

Wm. A. Reed vs. Thomas Bell and John Weir, previously reported. Verdict for defendant.

Patrick McGrady vs. J. P. Fowler, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $398.

Patrick McGrady vs. Louis Eisenbeis, before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $398.

Casper Mueller vs. Casper Smith. Motion and reasons for a new trial, *ex parte* defendant.

James Swissheim vs. The Swissvale Laundry Company and Solomon Schoyer and John H. Hampton, terre-tenant. Judgment of *non suit* entered, and jury discharged.

Mary A. McGuire vs. Dr. A. G. Walters. Motion and reasons for a new trial *ex parte* defendant.

Wm. A. Reed vs. Bell and Weir. Same entry for plaintiffs.

Wm. L. Stewart for use of S. A. McClurg, administrator of John Mellon, deceased, vs. Thomas H. Briggs and Charles Hammet executors of Thomas N. Briggs, deceased. Verdict for plaintiff for $5,400, to be released upon the payment to the administrator of John Mellon, deceased, of the sum of $1,709, with interest from January 8, 1873, viz.: $2,002 as regards the interest of said John Mellon, deceased, in said bond, and this to stand as security for the payment of the sum of $900 to Mrs. Sarah Stewart, as provided in said bond.

Court adjourned to meet on Saturday morning, January 1, 1876. On Monday, January 3d, the argument list will be taken up and continue from day to day during the week. Jury trials will not be resumed until Monday, January 10. Jurors summoned to attend in this Court on Monday, January 3d, are not required to attend until Monday, January 10th.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

Edward Grant, on trial Thursday evening for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was acquitted yesterday.

Francis McCullough plead *nolo contendere* to charge of *forma pauperis* def.

Willis Johnston was acquitted of a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

John McLinden was found guilty of a charge of indecent assault and battery.

William Sarber, charged with assault and battery with intent to commit rape, was found guilty of simple assault and battery, and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Lawrence Welsh plead *nolo contendere* to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced to the Western Penitentiary two years and five months.

The following sentences were passed on parties who were convicted during the week:

Thomas Wright and Patrick Boyle, convicted of aggravated assault and battery, were sentenced, the first named three months to the Workhouse and the latter ten days to the county jail.

Wm. McCoy, convicted of larceny on oath of Frederick Mayer, was sentenced to the county jail for ten days.

Frank Kitterly and Frank Vogle, who were found guilty of larceny and receiving stolen goods, were sentenced to the Penitentiary one year each. These were the parties who robbed Walters' store, on Troy Hill, Allegheny.

Court Brevities.

SHERIFF FIFE was sworn into office yesterday. His bond was filed on the 1st inst., it will be remembered.

THE U. S. Circuit Court will probably not be in session next week, though it is not definitely known. Judge McKennan went home Thursday evening with the intention of staying a week, or probably longer.

IT was Tom Corwin who remarked that the Omnipotent alone could predict the verdict of a petit jury. And most people are inclined to agree with him—for the several verdicts that have been rendered during the December term of County Courts, which have been contrary to the evidence, and diametrically opposed to the charge of the Court.

THE bonds of James G. Murray, Esq., County Treasurer elect, were filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, and approved, yesterday. One bond is to the State for $100,000, and the other to the county for $200,000. The sureties are John H. Hare, Thos. Varner, B. B. Coursin, H. H. Murray, John Gilfillan, Hugh S. Fleming and James Kelly.

THE members of the Grand Jury were somewhat astonished yesterday morning upon coming into their room to find a Christmas tree of mammoth proportions occupying a prominent place in the apartment. It was well laden with such rare and costly articles, as "bologna" sausage, pretzels, cakes, a big beer "dead" jumping jack, doll babies, a cabbage head, celery, smoked herring, a mug of beer, *et cetera ad lib.* In the afternoon the spoils were divided by the foreman, Arthur Hobson, with appropriate solemnities.

THE Common Pleas Court No. 1 adjourned yesterday afternoon to meet on Friday next, when the trial list will be arranged for the following week, and Sheriff's deeds will be acknowledged by special order of Court. Jury trials will be resumed on the first Monday of January, and the argument list will not be taken up until the last Monday of February. The Criminal Court adjourns until the first Monday in January, when jury trial will be resumed. A short session of the Court may be held some time in the latter part of the week for special business. The arrangement for Common Pleas No. 2 will be found in the regular report of proceedings yesterday. The attention of lawyers, suitors and jurors is especially directed to these arrangements.

THE resignation of Capt. Wm. McClelland as Jury Commissioner was tendered to the Criminal Court yesterday. Judge Sterrett stated that he could not accept it until the wheel has been filled with names of jurors. This will compel Capt. McClelland to retain the office until about the first of February. Capt. McClelland yesterday filed his bond in the sum of $10,000 as County Commissioner, with Messrs. Thos. H. Hunter and Joseph Craig as sureties. The bond was approved, and the Capt. took the oath of office. He must take his seat as County Commissioner on January 1st, and he will thus hold both offices for three or four weeks Both Judges Sterrett and Ewing are of the opinion there will be nothing illegal in his occupying the two offices

AN application was made to Judge Sterrett, of the Criminal Court, yesterday, to have the bail of Chas. Harbaugh reduced. Harbaugh is charged by Fire Marshall Livingstone with arson, in having attempted to burn his house in the Thirty-fifth ward. He was committed in default of $5,000 bail, and his attorney, Anthony Weidman, Esq., claimed that it was excessive. The Court decided not to grant any reduction, and pending the consideration of the question, Harbaugh was Thursday indicted for forgery, the alleged offense consisting in writing in the words "in full" after the words "received" and thus obtaining a loan of $2,000 from Francis Robb on a building which was thus falsely represented by Harbaugh to be without incumbrance. The receipt was simply "on account."

THE case of Gainsford vs. Painter & Welsh, under the minor act, which was concluded before Judge Stowe yesterday, and in which the jury is now out, is a case similiar to the one of the same plaintiff vs. Senator Cowan. The plaintiff purchased a lot of coal from the defendants through an agent during the minority of the former. The plaintiff claims that he was a minor at the time, and consequently the negotiations were made through Steytler, the agent. The defendants claim that they did not know that plaintiff was a minor, and that instead of supposing that Steytler was plaintiff's agent, they supposed that Gainsford was Steytler's agent. The same charges of misrepresentation in regard to the quality of the coal land are made by the plaintiff in this case against defendant, as were made in the case against Senator Cowan. In the suit against Cowan the plaintiff obtained a verdict, but one which was evidently contrary to the testimony, and the motion for a new trial made by defendant will of course be granted. In the case yesterday the Court charged that in regard to the minority question, knowledge on the part of the defendants that Gainsford was a minor, and that he was the party really conftracting, Steytler being a mere figure head, was necessary, in order that he recover; in regard to the question of fraud, it was necessary that he give notice to defendants within a reasonable time after the fraud was discovered (if there was any fraud and it was discovered), of his intension to repudiate the contract.

Retail Confectioners

will find that Kramer & Vogleson's Candies sell better than others and cost less money than those of other manufacturers. They sell better because they are superior to others, and the firm can sell lowest because they sell such vast quantities. Their salesrooms and factory extend from No. 51 Sixth street to No. 179 Liberty street.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 168 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Dorian at New York, and steamer Java at Queenstown.

Drums, Drums, Drums.

Drums enough to supply all the boys in Pittsburgh, at very low prices, at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s 176 and 178 Wood street.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

CHRISTMAS collections for the orphans will be taken up in the catholic churches tomorrow.

THE Rev. Dr. Howard will resume his lectures on The Pilgrim's Progress to-morrow evening.

CHRISTMAS services will be held at Trinity Episcopal church to-morrow (Sunday) instead of to-day.

REV. W. H. PHIPPS, of Pittsburgh, has in press a new story of the olden times in Western Pennsylvania.

A REVIVAL meeting has been in progress in Rev. G. G. Westfall's church, South Side, for the past five weeks.

THE annual Christmas treat of the Second U. P. Church Mission Sabbath School will take place this morning at 10 A. M.

REV. MR. MCLEAN, of Washington, Pa., will preach in the Second U. P. Church, Sixth avenue, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE Rev. Dr. J. J. Murray, of the First Methodist church, Fifth avenue, will occupy his pulpit as usual on Sunday, December 26th.

REV. J. W. RUTLEDGE has almost recovered from the injuries he received a few months ago, although he is not yet able to do pulpit work.

REV. R. R. MOORE, by request, will repeat his Thanksgiving sermon to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock in the Fourth Presbyterian church.

THE subjects of to-morrow's sermons at the First Presbyterian church will be, morning: "Christmas Joy;" evening: "The Steward's Account."

REV. G. H. HUMPHREY, of the South side, will preach to-morrow evening on the subject: "Ten Reasons why no Man should be an Infidel."

THE Rev. G. A. Moffat, of the East Birmingham Baptist church, preaches to-morrow on the subjects of "Taking Stock" and "Profit and Loss."

REV. GARDNER S. PUMLEY, of Metuchen, N. J., will preach in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, Sabbath morning and evening, December 29th.

A REVIVAL meeting is in progress in the M. E. Church at Monongahela City, Rev. T. N. Bovle, pastor. The accessions thus far have aggregated over fifty.

THE Mission Sabbath School attached to the Third Presbyterian Church will receive their Christmas treat this morning at the Third Church, Sixth avenue.

THE usual services will be held to-morrow at Grace Memorial Presbyterian church, in the lecture room of the church. Preaching in the morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30.

THE *Congregationalist* regards as the secret of Mr. Moody's success, that he is full of the Word of God; he is full of the Holy Ghost; he is full of common sense.

REV. A. M. MILLIGAN will preach in the R. P. church, Eighth street, near the river, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject: "Have We Scripture Authority for the Change of the Sabbath Day."

SPEAKING of the Tract Society Anniversary held in Boston the other day, the *Advertiser* says: "Dr. B. F. Brooke, of Pittsburgh, made a very eloquent address, in which he illustrated beautifully and forcibly the power of little things."

THE spacious new Episcopal residence is now occupied by the Clergy of the Cathedral. They moved into it on the 17th inst. On Christmas they will hold a reception, and show such members of the Cathedral congregation as will favor them with a visit through the building.

A BENEVOLENT gentleman; a member of the Southern Presbyterian Church, offers a prize of $200 for the best tract on "The Nature, Design and Proper Observance of the Sabbath." The tract must not exceed in length the little tract volumes known as "Come to Jesus," by Newman Hall, and "Call to Prayer," by J. C. Ryle.

THE quarterly meeting of the Pittsburgh Baptist Sabbath School Convention will be held next Tuesday, December 28th, in the Nixon street Baptist church, Allegheny city. Services will be held at 9:30 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Addresses may be made on important topics, after which they will be fully discussed. The music will be under the direction of Prof. Sykes.

CHRISTMAS EVE at the Fourth U. P. church,—Rev. John Galley, pastor, was everything it should be. There were speeches for the little folks, and possibly, what pleased them better—candies. Then a presentation to the Superintendent of an elegantly bound copy of the Revised Bible, and last but not least, as a token of their esteem by the congregation an elegant gold watch to the pastor.

THE Rev. Dr. Breed, of Philadelphia, will deliver his instructive discourse on "Presbyterianism and the Revolution," next Sabbath morning in the Second Presbyterian church of this city, (Dr. Howard's) in the afternoon in the First U. P. church, Allegheny, (Rev. W. J. Robinson's); and in the evening in the First Presbyterian church, Alleghany, (Dr. Swift's). The services will commence at 10:30; in the afternoon at 3, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

IF parishes hold the title to the church edifices in which they worship, then those edifices are liable for the debts contracted by the parish. Therefor members of parishes ought to bear in mind that the only way to keep their church free from debt—and mortgage forever, is to vest the title in the diocese, or its properly incorporated committee. Otherwise their successors may fall back on the church as so much property available for making up deficiencies in the income of the parish. As it now stands, almost every church in the land is simply a reserve fund to which the parishioners may at any time legally, though dishonestly, resort to pay the current expenses of the parish, when they prefer not to meet those expenses out of their own pockets.—*The Churchman.*

A GRAVE writer in the *National Baptist*, apprehensive lest the purveyors of music books for "our sung to-death young people," may have exhausted their ingenuity in devising titles for their collections, submits the following, which he thinks must "command themselves to their judgment and taste." For examples: "Fragrant Flowers from Sabbath Song;" "Sacred Musical Warbler;" "Lays of the Turtle Dove;" "Tinkling Bells of Judah;" "The Hanging Harps of Babylon;" "The Sounding-Brass and Tinkling Symbolizer;" "The Fiddle-de-de Songster;" "The Incessant Cooing Bagpipes;" "The Siloam Jews-Harp;" "The Melodious Ear Opener;" "The Capernaum Harmonium;" "The Leaden Songs of Zion;" "Dew-Drops from Hermon;" "Blossoms from the Rose Bush of Sharon;" "Olive Leaves from the Beak of Noah's Dove;" "The Chaplet of Sunflowers;" "Bubbles from Musical Pipes;" "Swells from the Ocean of Song;" "The Syrophonecian Tympanum."

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Record of the Last Day's Proceedings.

Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather yesterday forenoon, the attendance at the closing session of the County Teachers' Institute, in the First ward schoolhouse, Allegheny, was quite large. The singing of an anthem by Miss Flora Beatty, Miss Lillie Smith, and Master Clif. McCausland, and a solo by the latter, opened the services. Professor Marshall, of Montana, then lectured upon "The Yellowstone Region and Its Wonders." Mr. Edward D. Ivy Watkins, of McKeesport, spoke on "The History of Infant Schools." After more singing, Dr. French delivered an address upon "The Importance of Conducting Recitations." Professor D. Jeffries, of the Western Theological Seminary, recited "Scott and the Veteran," and the closing business of the session then came up. This consisted in hearing the reports of the Executive Committee and the Committee on Resolutions. The first two resolutions reported by the latter committee were as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this meeting, that no teacher should seek to adorn his profession, not only by skill and scholarship, but by a temperate, virtuous and moral life.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the use, and earnestly recommend the continuance of the Bible in the public schools.

The next were votes of thanks, etc.

More music was had, the Dozology sung, and the Institute adjourned until next August.

TRADESMEN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Meeting of the Investigation Committee — Inquiry into the Alleged Frauds.

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the meeting of the life members of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute (relative to the investigation of the late election held December 13th for Directors,) the following members of the Committee were present: Messrs. John Dunlap, C. Lewis, A. Bradley and C. B. Herron. Mr. James Park being unable to attend, Mr. E. Gregg was appointed in the place by Capt. Batchelor, Chairman of the meeting of the members. Mr. Dunlap being appointed Chairman of the Committee, on motion, C. B. Herron was appointed Secretary. The constitution of the Institute was carefully read and discussed by the Committee, after which the following resolution, offered by Mr. Lewis, was passed:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to notify (through the papers) the officers of the Institute, the officers of the election and all others interested, to meet with the Committee on **Monday**, 27th inst., at two P. M., at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to investigate the alleged irregularities of the late election.

JOHN DUNLAP, Chairman.
C. B. HERRON, Secretary.

Memorandum.

Scotch Lambs' Wool Under Shirts and Drawers for men's and women's wear at lowest prices, at Phelan's, 32 Fifth avenue.

For Rent.

First class country residence at Emsworth, six miles from the city, on P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. House has eight rooms, marble mantels, hot and cold water bath room and W. C. furnace, &c., &c.; is almost new, and has half an acre of ground attached. Will be rented for one year or a term of years to a reliable tenant. Apply to G. W. SPENCER,
254 Penn avenue.

Photographs,

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic views, in great variety, and at low prices, at W. A. Gildenfenney & Co.'s, 69 Fifth avenue.

Ten Car Loads

Of boys sleds and sleighs of every desirable style, quality and finish at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s Nos. 176 and 178 Wood street.

BREVITIES.

····Councils meet on Monday.

····Many children passed a sleepless night.

····The newsboys will miss their cram to-day.

····The indications for a pleasant Christmas day are good.

····The counting room of the GAZETTE will be open to-day till noon.

····Remember the poor this morning when distributing your gifts.

·····The Allegheny river was almost bank full last night, and rising rapidly.

····A few dollars judiciously spent will make a whole family of children happy.

····The usual Christmas dinner will be served in the jail to-day by Rev. Dermitt, the Chaplain.

····The Allegheny Market Committee met last evening and approved bills to the amount of $200.

·····Notwithstanding the hard times, there were about as many presents made this Christmas as last.

····The streets were crowded till midnight last night with men, women and children buying Christmas presents.

····The postoffice will be open to-day between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. only. The carriers will make one trip in the morning.

····A very interesting and highly creditable exhibition was given on Thursday evening at Mozart Hall, Sewickley, by the pupils of Prof. Douthett's school.

····A brakeman on the Atlantic express, named Brown, nearly lost an eye yesterday morning by the patent signal holder at the rear of the train into that organ while attempting to get aboard. Dr. Hamilton redssed the wound.

····The Gas Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. Thomas Brown presiding. Bills to the amount of about $1,000 were ordered to be paid. The petition of property owners at Laurel Station for the loan of a gas lamp was granted.

····Vick's Floral Guide for 1879 has been laid on our table. It is a beautiful specimen of typography and is filled with choice reading matter concerning fruits and flowers which will be interesting to every reader. A fine picture in colors adorns the first page, and there are numerous illustrations throughout. Every one interested in fruit or flower culture should send for the catalogue to Mr. Vick, at Rochester, New York.

····Alderman Krehan, Secretary of the Bedford school district, has refused to sign a certificate setting forth that the teachers in that district have for December taught a single number of days. The Central Board of Education, at its last meeting, adopted a resolution closing the schools between December 23, and January 3d. Mr. Krehan claims that the Board had no right to order the closing of the schools on Thursday, and also allow the teachers a full months salary. He therefore declines to certify that they have taught an entire month.

····Yesterday that part of the city which is supplied from the Forty-fifth street water works was obliged to put up with a short allowance. The heavy ice floating in the river on Thursday knocked the "strainer" from the end of the supply pipe in the river, and it was necessary to stop the pumps, as debris choked the pipe. Mechanical Engineer Lowry went out to see what could be done to replace the "strainer," but considered Mr. Kinson's idea that the "strainer" cannot be replaced at once, connection will be made with the lower works, but this will reduce the supply in the East End districts.

GORDON'S RECAPTURE.

Apprehension of a Fugitive Jail Bird.

John Gordon, the burglar who escaped one Sunday evening, not long since, from the jail at Greensburg, and for whose apprehension such strenuous efforts have been made, was captured yesterday morning by Detectives Counsell and O'Mara, in a saloon at the lower end of Beaver avenue, Allegheny, near the Manchester car station. Detective O'Mara sacrificed his moustache in order to disguise himself, and Gordon failed to recognize him. The fugitive was taken entirely by surprise, and before he had time to ask any questions the handcuffs encircled his wrists. Gordon at first denied that he was the man they were looking for, but the detectives produced a photograph, and he finally acknowledged his identity, although he had shaven off his moustache. When arrested Gordon endeavored to come the injured innocence dodge, but the men he was trying to play it on were birds altogether too old to be caught with such chaff.

"What do you want me for? I have'nt been doing anything," said Gordon.

"We want you for that case of disorderly conduct last night," replied Demmel.

The prisoner forthwith offered to prove by the saloon keeper that he had'nt been out of the house on the occasion stated, and therefore could not have been guilty of disorderly conduct.

"Well," said O'Mara, "to tell the truth Gordon, they want you at Greensburg."

The man wilted at once and had nothing further to say. He was brought to Pittsburgh and in the afternoon taken to Greensburg and delivered into the hands of Sheriff Guffey, who was overjoyed to get him back again. Gordon was given the best iron-sheeted cell in the jail, and assured that he would be placed under a surveillance from which he could not escape. The Sheriff paid to the Detectives the $200 reward he had offered for the arrest of the fugitive, and after receiving the congratulations of his fellow citizens for making up any deficiencies in the income of the parish. As it now stands, almost every church in the land is simply a reserve fund to which the parishioners may at any time legally, though dishonestly, resort to pay the current expenses of the parish, when they prefer not to meet those expenses out of their own pockets.—*The Churchman.*

A GRAVE writer in the *National Baptist*, apprehensive lest the purveyors of music books for "our sung to-death young people," may have exhausted their ingenuity in devising titles for their collections, submits the following, which he thinks must "command themselves to their judgment and taste." For examples: "Fragrant Flowers from Sabbath Song;" "Sacred Musical Warbler;" "Lays of the Turtle Dove;" "Tinkling Bells of Judah;" "The Hanging Harps of Babylon;" "The Sounding-Brass and Tinkling Symbolizer;" "The Fiddle-de-de Songster;" "The Incessant Cooing Bagpipes;" "The Siloam Jews-Harp;" "The Melodious Ear Opener;" "The Capernaum Harmonium;" "The Leaden Songs of Zion;" "Dew-Drops from Hermon;" "Blossoms from the Rose Bush of Sharon;" "Olive Leaves from the Beak of Noah's Dove;" "The Chaplet of Sunflowers;" "Bubbles from Musical Pipes;" "Swells from the Ocean of Song;" "The Syrophonecian Tympanum."

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Record of the Last Day's Proceedings.

Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather yesterday forenoon, the attendance at the closing session of the County Teachers' Institute, in the First ward schoolhouse, Allegheny, was quite large. The singing of an anthem by Miss Flora Beatty, Miss Lillie Smith, and Master Clif. McCausland, and a solo by the latter, opened the services. Professor Marshall, of Montana, then lectured upon "The Yellowstone Region and Its Wonders." Mr. Edward D. Ivy Watkins, of McKeesport, spoke on "The History of Infant Schools." After more singing, Dr. French delivered an address upon "The Importance of Conducting Recitations." Professor D. Jeffries, of the Western Theological Seminary, recited "Scott and the Veteran," and the closing business of the session then came up. This consisted in hearing the reports of the Executive Committee and the Committee on Resolutions. The first two resolutions reported by the latter committee were as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this meeting, that no teacher should seek to adorn his profession, not only by skill and scholarship, but by a temperate, virtuous and moral life.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the use, and earnestly recommend the continuance of the Bible in the public schools.

The next were votes of thanks, etc.

More music was had, the Dozology sung, and the Institute adjourned until next August.

TRADESMEN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

Meeting of the Investigation Committee — Inquiry into the Alleged Frauds.

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the meeting of the life members of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute (relative to the investigation of the late election held December 13th for Directors,) the following members of the Committee were present: Messrs. John Dunlap, C. Lewis, A. Bradley and C. B. Herron. Mr. James Park being unable to attend, Mr. E. Gregg was appointed in the place by Capt. Batchelor, Chairman of the meeting of the members. Mr. Dunlap being appointed Chairman of the Committee, on motion, C. B. Herron was appointed Secretary. The constitution of the Institute was carefully read and discussed by the Committee, after which the following resolution, offered by Mr. Lewis, was passed:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to notify (through the papers) the officers of the Institute, the officers of the election and all others interested, to meet with the Committee on **Monday**, 27th inst., at two P. M., at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to investigate the alleged irregularities of the late election.

JOHN DUNLAP, Chairman.
C. B. HERRON, Secretary.

Memorandum.

Scotch Lambs' Wool Under Shirts and Drawers for men's and women's wear at lowest prices, at Phelan's, 32 Fifth avenue.

For Rent.

First class country residence at Emsworth, six miles from the city, on P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. House has eight rooms, marble mantels, hot and cold water bath room and W. C. furnace, &c., &c.; is almost new, and has half an acre of ground attached. Will be rented for one year or a term of years to a reliable tenant. Apply to G. W. SPENCER,
254 Penn avenue.

Photographs,

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic views, in great variety, and at low prices, at W. A. Gildenfenney & Co.'s, 69 Fifth avenue.

Ten Car Loads

Of boys sleds and sleighs of every desirable style, quality and finish at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s Nos. 176 and 178 Wood street.

FINANCIAL.

Meeting of the Finance Committee Yesterday—Important Business Transacted.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the City Controller's office, Mr. John Shipton in the chair.

A number of petitions for exoneration and abatement of taxes to parties too poor to pay, and owning no property on which to levy, were presented and referred to the Treasurer and collectors with power to act and collect as much as possible.

A report of exchange of bonds by the Bond Clerk was read, received and filed.

The communication of D. R. Galway, one of the Mayor's bondsmen, asking that he be relieved from the bond, presented at the last meeting, was taken up.

Mayor McCarthy being present stated that whatever may be the cause of Mr. Galway's action, the Controller can certify that it is not owing to anything wrong in his accounts, as they are settled up on the 26 of every month. There were reasons for it, he said, which it would not be necessary to state. He presented a new bond so as to relieve the committee of any complications. Mr. Simon Johnston is the new bondsman.

The City Attorney was called, and stated that Mr. Galway did not give sufficient reason to be relieved. There must be a case of dereliction of duty of an official to relieve a bondsman. The committee could, however, if it desired, accept a new bond, but Councils would have no right to deliver up the old bond, unless the bondsman goes about it in a legal manner.

There was considerable discussion on the question, and Mr. Brown moved that no action be taken on Mr. Galway's communication until he gives legal reasons for his desire to withdraw from the bond. The motion was carried and the Controller was directed to notify Mr. Galway of the action of the committee.

Mr. Stevenson, one of the bondsmen of Messrs. George B. Hill & Co., is charged by the Controller with a sum a little over $1,200, and Mr. Stevenson claims that he does not owe it. He claims that that amount was inserted in the bond after he had signed it. The whole amount of the bond was $26,821, and all has been paid up excepting the $1,200, and the bondsman is willing to pay all that is due, but he wants a clear explanation as to the amount which he claims is in excess of what he really owes the city by the failure of George B. Hill & Co.

Mr. Aiken thought that the committee knew nothing of this matter, as it was a question between Mr. Stevenson and the City Attorney, who drew up the bond. The matter was referred to the City Attorney in conjunction with the Controller.

The reports of the Civil and Mechanical Engineers of the new water works showing the amount necessary to be secured by additional legislation to complete the works, and which were published in full at the time of the meeting of the Water Committee, were read. The amount necessary is $750,000.

Mr. Aiken moved that the City Attorney be directed to prepare an Act of Assembly, authorizing the city to borrow $750,000 more to finish the work. Carried.

Mr. Glass presented a series of resolutions thanking the chairman, Mr. John Shipton, for the able manner in which he has presided over the committee during the year. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Shipton returned thanks.

Adjourned.

THE ALLEGHENY